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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MPLA-LABOR PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU STATEMENT REPORTED

EA241820 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party constituted an event of great importance in the context of the struggle that the Angolan people are waging against underdevelopment, for economic independence and the building of socialism in Angola. The congress made an in-depth analysis of the organizational and political situation of the party as well as the economic, social and financial situation of the country. The congress laid down guidelines and goals for a number of areas of national activity.

Having realized the need to exercise a system of control over these guidelines, the first extraordinary congress charged the Central Committee with the task of convening the party's first national conference to analyze implementation and study the introduction of adjustments to the decisions made. From the assessment made so far we note that some goals have been achieved. However, it is also worth noting that there are a number of flaws and insufficiencies that we have to overcome so that we can solve the most pressing problems of our people.

The main problem affecting our economic and social development continues to be the war situation imposed on us by international imperialism headed by the United States.

As foreseen at the first extraordinary congress, the South African racists and the Angolan puppets, implementing the strategy and tactics laid down by international reaction, have intensified their criminal activity against our country. The enemy's warmongering activity is being implemented through the infiltration from Namibia of mercenary, puppet gangsters who massacre the residents of whole villages and through the destruction of economic targets and systematic land and air incursions, as well as bombing raids [bombardeamentos] by the South African racist troops. That was the sort of action which led to the large-scale invasion in August 1981 and which resulted in the occupation of an important part of Cuene Province.

The enemy also sends South African commando groups to sabotage targets of great economic value, such as the Luanda refinery, the Lobito fuel depots, the Cuene and Giraul bridges and other targets. All these criminal actions are, of course, designed to destabilize the national economy making economic reconstruction difficult and aggravating the financial situation. This activity is also

designed to try to weaken the unflinching support of our people for the just struggle of the Namibian people and to demoralize the working masses in their dedication to the socialist revolution led by the MPLA-Labor Party.

This preoccupying political and military situation, which demands the total dedication of party and government bodies in order to find possible solutions that can preserve the enormous achievements we have already attained, is also aggravated by the blackmail and the pressures that the most aggressive circles of imperialism are exerting over the help that our people give to the struggle for the independence of the Namibian people and their vanguard, SWAPO.

The great achievements attained up to 1981--thanks to the inspiration of the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto--for finding a settlement to the Namibian problem have suffered a heavy blow by the support that the current U.S. administration has given to the government of the Pretoria white minority. The result has been an escalation in the attacks by the racist forces, in their strategy of activating operations by puppet gangs against all the countries of southern Africa and in the attempt to connect a number of promising attempts to solve the Namibian problem with the demand for the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban internationalist forces, the sole guarantee to the Angolan people of concrete support against expansionism and the permanent aggressive provocations by the apartheid regime.

The MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan Government have never spared any efforts to find ways that could lead to a just settlement of the Namibian problem and detente in a war situation in southern Africa.

At the highest level, in conjunction with frontline countries and in collaboration with other African countries and intermediaries involved with the matter, namely the so-called contact group, the Angolan Government has been taking and is participating in initiatives aimed at accelerating the peace process.

The joint declaration by the Cuban and the Angolan Governments on 4 February clearly expresses the wish of the two governments to contribute toward a just settlement of the Namibian question and toward security in southern Africa. At various bilateral and multilateral meetings the Angolan Government, without compromising its sovereignty, has been acting with the necessary flexibility in order not to lose the smallest opportunity to put an end to the current war situation and (?to seek) the inalienable rights of the Namibian people for independence.

Rather than relaxing efforts to find just solutions to the Namibian problem and peace in southern Africa, the Angolan people will continue to make efforts to organize their heroic armed forces in a better manner and to prepare themselves so that, as one nation, they can resist any attempts at neocolonialist occupation and domination.

The complex, undeclared war situation, which is being imposed on us, has not prevented us from taking important economic and social measures based on the guidelines of the first extraordinary congress to enable us to establish the technical and material bases for raising the people's standard of living.

We engaged freely in the process of perfecting the management of the economy and correcting situations of inefficiency in certain economic and social sectors. We recall that the people's power has been consolidating and there has been an improvement in the control of the respective executive bodies. Peoples' representatives have increased their capacity to help in the management of state affairs.

However, in spite of the advances that have been made, we note that the pace of the country's development continues to be very slow and it is very far removed from the objectives laid down by the first extraordinary congress. Agricultural, animal husbandry and industrial production does not meet our national needs, despite the achievements we have attained regarding trade in the rural areas. As a result of this fact, there are major difficulties in the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people and raw materials to industry.

The measures that were taken to overcome the low profitability of most enterprises have not yet produced any tangible results. This has been caused by difficulties facing the cadres in this sector--low work productivity, negligence, incorrect use of equipment and installations, the squandering of raw materials and, at times, the incorrect use of materials and finance.

The crisis of the capitalist system, which has been deteriorating since 1981, is having strong repercussions on the economic and social life of our country. In spite of all the efforts we made in order to reduce our dependence, this situation is still very serious and results, in part, from the economic structure inherited from colonialism.

The prices of our basic export products have been falling while the prices of the goods we import are continuously increasing. Also, the struggle that our people wage against the maneuvers of imperialism and internal enemies retards economic activity in the most heavily-affected areas and forces us to allocate considerable resources for increasing our defense capability, supporting displaced people and replacing that which has been destroyed. All this heavily limits our ability to acquire foodstuffs, spare parts, transportation items and other goods including agricultural machinery and raw materials for the processing industry.

As a result, our party and government leaders had to decree a complex series of austerity measures designed to improve the use of raw materials and financial resources, the organization of accounts, facts and statistics, the control over the expenditure of raw materials and the distribution of processed goods. The aim of these measures is to curb the irrational use, squandering and misuse of our national heritage in order to improve the efficiency of the economy and the supply to the people of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The deficit in the balance of payments, in particular those made outside the banking circuits, together with the services placed at the disposal of the people, as well as the slow organization of trade channels, have been leading to an increase in speculation and hoarding. This has been causing difficulties for the people because of an uncontrollable increase in the cost of living.

Confronted with this situation the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party has decided to make the necessary corrections to the 1983 national plan. It has decided that urgent, rigorous measures should be taken to fight the concentration of considerable financial power in the hands of a greedy class of speculators and thus create the basic conditions that can enable us to make our economy recover and raise the people's standard of living.

The rationalization and improved use of the installed productive potential, the increase of economic profitability are the main tasks in the programs to be implemented by all workers. The implementation of these main tasks will result in a yearly increase of the economic potential and the country's defense capability. This will improve the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people.

This will also increase the amount of money for meeting the people's basic needs.

Now, more than ever before, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leading role. The MPLA-Labor Party, as the leading force of society and the Angolan state, has been concentrating its efforts with a view to strengthening its structures, improving working methods and perfecting the structures that oversee and control the activity of the state. The party central apparatus has been reorganized. The most efficient functional methods for the secretariat of the Central Committee and its supporting bodies have been defined.

Set rules governing the activity of the leading bodies aimed at supporting the party up to the level of municipality have been laid down. For the first time we have held assemblies and conferences which have renewed the power of grass-root organizations and provincial and municipal party committees.

This year we also launched the first campaign for admitting new party members. This will allow the party to have stronger roots within the masses and will give it a more efficient, functional impact on all sectors of the economic, social and political life in the country.

This campaign, which will be implemented in a number of phases, is aimed at strengthening the grassroot organizations with conscious, dedicated and dynamic individuals who will contribute toward a greater and more efficient guidance of the revolutionary process by the party. At the same time the campaign will expunge harmful and unreliable individuals. The organizational effort also covers the party's ideological activity. This will enable its members and cadres to combine in a major way political and cultural achievements.

The holding of the first national information seminar and the constitution of the Angolan Union of Journalists have opened new prospects for the involvement of media organs and cadres in the implementation of the revolution's objectives.

A new dynamic is also being implemented with the full participation of grassroot organizations from different work places in the activation of and control over the planned productive tasks. However, we have also observed certain difficulties, such as the weak functioning of some municipal and provincial committees

and also the deficient work of many grassroot organizations. This situation has been ~~affecting~~ the level of discipline and ideological unity within our party and influencing the result of their work with the masses.

It is in this context that the first ~~national~~ conference of the MPLA-Labor Party, ~~which has been set for September 1983, will be held.~~ The conference, which will meet to ~~discuss the theme,~~ "that which is most important is to solve the problems of the people," will analyze the evolution of the economic and social situation and the implementation of the economic guidelines approved at the first extraordinary congress. It will make adjustments, which will be necessary.

It will analyze matters related to strengthening the party's leading role and prestige. It will also analyze its growth and its link with the masses. It will study the problem of the political and ideological education of its members and the people. It will discuss issues connected with: the strengthening of the ideological unity within the organization; the strengthening and consolidation of national unity; the relations of the MPLA-Labor Party with the party youth, mass and social organizations; and party-state relations in particular issues regarding party control over the state apparatus. It will also analyze party work within the defense and security bodies.

Following the statutory principles governing the organization and the holding of the first national conference, the Political Bureau has decided to designate the Central Committee Secretariat into the preparatory committee of the national conference. The preparatory committee will propose the criteria for participation, the timetable for preparatory activities and the structuring of the preparatory committee of the national conference so that that committee can effectively start all its activities for our party's national conference.

The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau calls on all party members, party youth, soldiers of the glorious defense and security forces and rural workers to actively dedicate themselves to the preparatory work for this important event. The party members will have to participate in a conscious, dynamic manner in the broad discussion of the main problems affecting our people with the objective of finding the methods and mechanisms for strengthening the leading role of the party, imposing discipline and authority and overcoming the great difficulties facing the country.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Issued by] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, Luanda, 23 November

CSO: 3442/57

ANGOLA

COMMENTS ON SAVIMBI, UNITA FORCES AT PRISONER EXCHANGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Excerpts] Cutada do Mucusso (UNITA guerrilla territory)--In the complicated game of the exchange of prisoners effected this last weekend in southern Africa under the auspices of the International Red Cross, five nations and many tens of persons were involved. It is impossible to find out exactly who took the initiative for the exchange. All that is known is that the United States wished to get back three of its citizens.

In exchange for their good will, the Angolans asked Washington to intervene with Pretoria and its ally, the dissident Angolan Gen Jonas Savimbi, to release about 50 government soldiers, a Cuban advisor and a Red Army sergeant, as well as two civilian Russian cooperants. South Africa agreed to the deal, on condition that Luanda return the bodies of three soldiers killed in Angola last year. For his part, General Savimbi said that he would agree because of "humanitarian considerations" and the "pressing appeal" made by his "American friends."

On Monday 15 November the South African Red Cross had been invited by UNITA to come into the African bush together with about 10 newsmen to take delivery of the two unlucky Soviet prisoners. For the anti-Marxist movement of Mr Savimbi, this was the occasion for a spectacular demonstration of force, popular support and military serenity.

The Cutada do Mucusso fortified camp, located in the Kuando-Kubango province at an equal distance from the Zambian and Namibian borders has never--or so it is said--suffered an attack by government forces. If one is to judge from the absence of fortifications, the apparent nonchalance of the few sentries and the general insouciance, the region certainly appears to be under the total control of UNITA. The huts are, to be sure, camouflaged under the tall trees and half-buried in the dust, but the landing strip, however small, is easily detected. Either the MPLA and its Cuban allies fear the firing power of UNITA troops, or the target holds no strategic interest. However, it is here that the Angolan nationalist dissidents are mainly trained and supplied by foreign aircraft.

Mr Savimbi visibly appreciates the personality cult of which he is the object. During the course of many hours, in the humid and suffocating heat of the jungle, 2,000 peasants, women and children included, went on singing the praises of the "hero of national independence" under the severe look of about 100 armed soldiers.

The spectacle of the Savimbi youth, all dressed in red and green, resolutely hammering the dust to the rhythm of an orchestra at a 3-day-march distance of the first locality that could be dignified by this name, had the quality of the unreal. If General-President Savimbi poorly compensates for an almost total lack of political program by a solid and genuine sense of nationalism coupled with a gargantuan thirst for power, he certainly does possess an innate sense for public relations. In his impeccable camouflage fatigues, his gun on his hip and a long combat knife on his side, he sometimes looked as if he had just stepped out of an operetta. But appearances are deceptive: neither he, nor, doubtlessly, any of his Pretorian guards are averse to fighting. Mr Savimbi is a professional guerrilla and a diplomat by necessity.

Expert in the art of seducing crowds, skillfully using half, anti- and "genuine" truths, speaking in French, Portuguese or English, by turns somber or laughing, familiar or haughty, "doctor" (law and political science) Savimbi only gets confused by numbers. Thus, when he is told that his affirmations concerning "thousands of Soviets in Angola" does not mesh well with the reduced number of his "red" prisoners, or, at least, allows serious doubts to linger on the efficiency of his army, the very Castro-like bushy beard shudders in momentary embarrassment. "Well, you know...the Russians are very difficult to capture..." One can sense that the general has the instinct of a hunter.

Quietly sitting under a multicolored tent set up between two tall trees to the greater glory of the general, Nikolai Mollaev and Ivan Chernietski, looking quite inoffensive with their graying hippie haircuts and their badly trimmed beards, appeared not to be participating in the show, of which, nevertheless, they were the main actors. Through the intermediary of a South African Red Cross interpreter, they were told about what was taking place. Slowly, their faces turned more joyous, their movements bolder. At the moment of departure, prisoners and benevolent guards greeted each other warmly. Ivan and Nikolai were well treated, but, "no thanks," they did not wish to go to the West. "Of course," they were sad to find out, in the midst of all these strangers, about the death of President Brezhnev, but just the same, the happy anticipation of soon being reunited in Moscow with wives and children was stronger than the sense of national loss. "Yes," they hoped to come back to Angola someday, but they swore that, this time, they would do it as plain tourists...

CSO: 3419/257

TRIPOLI DECLARATION STRENGTHENS OPPOSITION TO U.S. 'BLACKMAIL'

EA281532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The attempt at blackmail by the U.S. administration and the South African authorities in trying to establish a link between the independence of Namibia and the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola continues to draw from international progressive political forces the most rigorous disapproval because of its unacceptable nature.

Thus the opposition to the tendentious position of the United States and South Africa continues to grow. It has now been strengthened with the declaration on the problem of Namibia, published in the Libyan capital. The declaration states that such an attempt to link the two issues constitutes a violation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of Article (?2) of the UN Charter, and a contradiction to the spirit and contents of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

This position strengthens the resolution of the Angolan Government which has been repeated several times in different places, which condemns the blackmail of the United States and racist South Africa. This attitude tries to obfuscate the fact that the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces on Angolan territory is a result of a sovereign decision of the People's Republic of Angola, which has the exclusive competence to decide on such a presence, as is (?expressly) stated in the joint Cuban-Angolan declaration.

The declaration published in the Libyan capital said that pursuit of the attempt to link the two issues would retard the process of decolonizing Namibia. It went on to say that it constitutes not only an hegemonistic manipulation of the situation in Namibia and the oppression of the Namibian people, but also interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Meanwhile, South Africa was also condemned for its acts of military aggression and economic sabotage against independent African states, the occupation of part of Angola's territory and the support it gives to the armed gangsters and mercenaries in several countries. The declaration called for an immediate application without reservation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. In the opinion of the signatories to this declaration it remains the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian issue.

CSO: 3442/57

ANGOLA

USSR, OTHERS REPORTEDLY DELIVER 600 TONS OF WEAPONS; MIG SHOT DOWN

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Patrice Claude: "An Angolan MIG Shot Down by the South African Air Force"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The South African air force has shot down an Angolan MIG, General Viljoen announced in Pretoria on Tuesday, 5 October. The incident occurred "somewhere" in southern Angola, where the South African army has had its quarters for more than a year. "Three of our planes were making a simple reconnaissance flight in the area when they were attacked by four Migs," said General Viljoen. The South African airplanes responded to the "aggression" and shot down one of the attackers. The three others are said to have "left immediately."

The chief of the South African armed forces has indicated that the purpose of this reconnaissance flight was to identify new missile installations and the logistical deployment of SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) in the area. According to Pretoria, the guerrilla movement received more than 600 tons of weapons "from the USSR or its valets" in the port of Mocamedes about 10 days ago. "The terrorists are regrouping and preparing to resume their murderous activities," General Viljoen concluded.

This latest skirmish, which was not commented on in Luanda, is not the first of its kind, since Angola lost two other MIGs--the air force has about 30 at most--in a similar incident last year. The fact remains that it occurred at a bad time, and may further complicate the delicate negotiations now in progress between Washington and Luanda over Cuban presence in Angola. South Africa has made the departure--at least in stages--of the 18,000-20,000 Cubans of the so-called "internationalist" force the main condition for a cease-fire in Namibia.

The front line countries (Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia) and three of the five members of the Western contact group (France, Canada, and so far the FRG) support this position. But the latter, at least, do so with a reservation: for them there is a certain "parallelism" between the two dossiers, which should evolve simultaneously. Talk of "parallelism" rather than a "link" is a diplomatic subtlety which has the effect of allowing Angola to accept recognition--and dollars--from the United States in exchange for sending the Cubans away without losing face.

The South African press agency SAPA announces, furthermore, that SWAPO guerrillas kidnapped about a hundred people over the last 3 weeks, 38 of them last weekend. These kidnappings, perpetrated in Ovambo villages--the ethnic majority in Namibia--, will, according to Pretoria, enable the guerrillas to replace their casualties (more than 1,000 dead since the beginning of this year, and 2,500 in 1981, according to a South African source).

9855

CSO: 3419/82

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ENERCA'S PRODUCTION, SERVICES NOTED

Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 463, Sep 82 pp 17-19

[Excerpts] The main means of production of ENERCA [Central African Energy Company] are: the two hydroelectric plants in Boali, with an installed power of 18.75 megawatts; the backup thermal powerplant in Bangui, with an installed power of 7.98 megawatts; and ten thermal powerplants in provincial cities, with a total power of 3.436 megawatts, or a total installed power of 30.2 megawatts, corresponding to an annual production of 67 gigawatts in the Boali-Bangui system and provincial cities.

In recent years, ENERCA's management has led to undesirable results, such as a substantial drop in production at the Bangui thermal powerplant, which went from 11.505 to 7.375 megawatt-hours. During this period, provincial plants have totally ceased all diesel and lubricant supply activities. Expansions planned in other secondary towns became nearly impossible because of a lack of money. While these consequences are largely due to poor management, they are also the result of the world recession due to the cost of energy.

Since its establishment and until 1981, ENERCA was the victim of a poorly defined and nearly nonexistent commercial policy, which had an enormous effect on the buildup of adequate funds making it possible to meet various operating expenditures and pay back its debts.

Fraud, embezzlement, the diversion of funds and abuses of all kinds have done the company enormous harm. For some 6,000 subscribers, unpaid bills represented an estimated 1.5 billion CFA francs, or nearly 50 percent of the anticipated receipts.

Because of the inadequacy of the distribution system compared with current needs, losses amounted to 30-40 percent, while the acceptable rate is between 10 and 15 percent. As a result, interruptions and breakdowns increased at a dizzying speed and it became difficult to guarantee customers reliable service.

The advent of the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN) and the political determination to get the economy back on its feet through a revitalization of activities of the parastatal sector, the hiring of much more qualified personnel and the reorganization of management have made it possible to draw up a complete diagnosis and work out a coherent program of reorganization

in several phases, looking to short-, medium- and long-term development and with investments needs estimated at nearly 40 billion CFA francs.

Future Prospects

The recovery plan is mainly made up of two phases:

1 -- The emergency phase, costing some 1.4 billion CFA francs, is aimed at reorganizing production, transport and distribution. It includes: a) the installation of two generators with a total capacity of 5 megawatts at Bangui; b) the overhauling of the Bangui and Boali powerplants; c) an overhaul of transport lines; d) the drafting of a master plan to expand the Bangui system; e) rehabilitation of the accounting and financial situation; f) improvements in commercial and publicity activities; and g) a survey of all sites that could be used for "mini" hydraulic powerplants.

Examples: The mini powerplant on the Mbeko at M'Baiki, with 900 kilowatts, the studies for which, financed by the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], are near nearly finished. The total for engineering and work is 900 million CFA francs. Other sites identified are being looked at (Mbomou at Bambari, Nana and Gri-bingui at Kaga-Bandoro) and will gradually replace all diesel powerplants in order to provide a continuing supply of electric power to subscribers and attract industry to provincial cities, making energy available at an affordable price.

2 -- The actual rehabilitation phase to follow the emergency phase mainly involves establishment of a compensation basin above Boali II for stabilization of the harnessed flow, expansion of the Boali II powerplant with a second 10-megawatt plant, increasing installed power to 20 megawatts.

Nor is the reorganization limited to these objectives serving Bangui. Rather, it extends to provincial cities with the official opening, on 1 September 1982, of the Bangassou powerplant with an installed power of 1,1000 kilovolt-amperes and a low and medium tension distribution network covering 25 kilometers for a total cost of 150 million CFA francs. Likewise, electrification of the city of Sibut is underway.

Other investments will very soon be made in Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Boda, Mobaye and Kouango.

In order to have better followup on development, the provincial cities were divided into three sectors: the central, northeastern and northwestern sectors.

In order to correct the imbalance in the distribution of energy to the entire national territory, the Military Committee for National Recovery has adopted a vast program aimed at cooperation with the University of Bangui in setting up a scientific research institute in the field of new energies, thanks to support from international organizations (UNDP, the SEA [African Economic Service], the EDF and UNIDO) and other bilateral aid organizations such as the FAC. Along with this action, a vast program is being worked out and should soon result in an exhaustive survey of all hydroelectric potential aiming at the

construction of large dams on the country's major waterways, such as the Kotto, the Ubangui, the Ouaka, the Lobaye, and so on.

Inasmuch as ENERCA's objective for the year 2000 is to extend its electrification system to the entire country through international interconnection with countries in the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] subregion and those belonging to UPDEA [Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in African Countries, Madagascar and Mauritius], special emphasis has been placed on the policy of training upper-level personnel so as to have better utilization of human resources. It was for this reason that the CMRN has just voted the establishment of a national electricity school, a branch of UPDEA for the training of intermediate-level personnel initially, followed by that of upper-level personnel, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education.

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CSO: 3419/150

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POSSIBILITIES OF OVERCOMING NATION'S ISOLATION SET FORTH

Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 463, Sep 82 p 41

[Text] Access to the country is now being eased by two main routes: by river from Bangui to Brazzaville, then by rail from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire; and through Cameroon, by road by Bangui to N'Gaoundere and then by rail from N'gaoundere to Douala.

Both ways are long (over 1,500 kilometers) and involve difficulties and delays because of the necessary, and costly, transfers.

It is therefore most desirable to find another solution.

There has long been talk of building a railroad to link Bangui with the coast. However, this project involves many difficulties: Several rival routes are possible and the consent of the different countries is needed. This solution is also very costly, requiring several hundred billion for the smallest investment.

Work must therefore continue on this plan, but it would be illusory to hope to see any quick outcome. For that reason, we look to another possibility: that of linking Bangui to the nearest Cameroonian port, Kribi, by the most direct route. Major development is underway at Kribi.

This would create an access corridor, linked by branch lines to the existing system in order to serve the entire western section of the country without making it necessary to go through Bangui.

This is a major undertaking. Studies are to begin in December 1982 and will take 3 years. The first two phases, each lasting 18 months, will lead to the preliminary plan and will cost 370 million CFA francs.

A third phase lasting 15 months and whose cost is not yet known will then be needed to put the final touches on plans and issue the call for bids.

The FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and the World Bank are interested in the idea and we have assurances of financing.

HABRE DISCUSSES FRENCH, LIBYAN RELATIONS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Oct 82 pp 1-6

[18 October interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre, by Jean Perrot, from TFI, and Jacques Buot, from L'EXPRESS]

[Excerpts] The interest of newsmen in Chief of State Hissein Habre seems not to have diminished since the Kinshasa summit conference, at which he so impressed the international community. On Monday, President Habre met with two reporters: Jean Perrot from TFI and Jacques Buot from L'EXPRESS, with whom he reviewed the domestic situation in Chad and our country's relations with other nations.

[Question] Mr President, it would appear that over the years, there have been a number of misunderstandings between France and yourselves and later, between France and the FAN. Do you believe that these problems have been settled after Kinshasa and after your meeting with Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] Actually, given the development of the situation in Chad: 17 years of war and the foreign interventions, all these problems could not fail to upset the normal course of relations between France and Chad. We believe it was inevitable. But the essential thing is that the relations between Chad and France go far back. There is a whole system of cooperation and all things considered, both the French and the Chadians want these relations. Both believe that cooperation must be continued, that good relations of friendship must continue.

Actually, we had a meeting with the president of France, Francois Mitterrand. On that occasion, we discussed our relations very sincerely and very frankly and I can say that if there were misunderstandings, they were dissipated. If there were ambiguities, they were cleared up and the future looks good. Consequently, French-Chadian cooperation will enjoy a new thrust.

[Question] It is said, especially in the West, that you intend to step up American-Chadian relations at the expense of French aid. Is there any truth in that?

[Answer] I must tell you that the problem as you have just formulated it is poorly put. First of all, Chad is a sovereign, independent nation, even if it has had many difficulties and even if it still has many. We must start from

a simple principle that must be accepted by all Chad's partners, to wit, that Chad is no one's private reserve, that Chad is free to cooperate with whoever fulfills the conditions for normal cooperation -- that is, with respect for Chad's sovereignty and independence. Therefore, based on that clear and simple principle, I believe that the ulterior motives and speculation must halt. We have relations with the Americans and those relations are normal, just as we have relations with other countries throughout the world: in Africa, Europe and elsewhere.

Chad is a country bled white, a country with enormous problems in the way of its reconstruction and rehabilitation. In addition to the efforts of the Chadian people themselves, Chad needs everyone's aid. Consequently, we intend to open our country to the outside world. That is the context of cooperation between the United States of America and Chad. I do not see what that cooperation should hurt the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with France. Furthermore, when, at the Ninth Summit Conference of France and the African countries, the crucial problems of the Third World and Africa were posed, what did they talk about? Of South-South cooperation -- that is, between poor countries, the African countries, the countries of the Third World -- but also of North-South cooperation. What does that mean? It means that such cooperation must not be confined to France, but extend to other industrialized, developed countries in the Northern Hemisphere. Moreover, that is one of the fighting themes of French President Mitterrand: to wit, convincing northern countries to do more for southern countries. There should consequently be no speculation, no reasoning, based on a set way of thinking, only one way of seeing things. There is nothing that can harm cooperation between France and Chad in our opening to the outside. Furthermore, I would add that we do cooperate with the United States, but that we are also willing to cooperate with the Soviet Union and with all industrialized countries so that their aid may help the reconstruction of Chad.

[Question] On the domestic scene, it would seem, Mr President, that in Tibesti, the Libyans are still present. Can you tell us the exact situation in that region and what direction your relations with Libya might take?

[Answer] The Libyans are in fact still present in Tibesti. The Libyans still occupy a major portion of Chad: 150,000 square kilometers. The Libyans have military bases in that part of Chad. The Libyans continue to fight Chad's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to engage in intense recruiting of mercenaries, the financing and equipping of elements in their pay. This means that more Libyan aggression into Chad is imminent. Consequently, contrary to everything said abroad, Libya has never ceased meddling in Chad's internal affairs. It has not yet withdrawn from Chad and the problems between Chad and Libya remain untouched.

Question] Do you anticipate a possible resumption of hostilities in Tibesti?

[Answer] We have a very heavy dispute with Libya. Chad is a country that aspires to peace, that also aspires to well-being after so many years of war. We intend, insofar as possible, to find means of settling our dispute in a peaceful manner. But naturally, in this type of problem, no one can predict what will happen in the future.

[Question] Mr President, in what condition did you find Ndjamená on 7 June? What are your plans for reconstruction?

[Answer] On 7 June, when we arrived in Ndjamená, it was a dead city. The consequences are visible. There was practically nothing in Ndjamená. The government did not exist. Social and economic life was paralyzed. There was no security. Disorder and chaos reigned everywhere. We tried first of all to ensure order, peace, security. We succeeded. We tried to get the administration back on its feet and there again, we completed an important phase. Today, the administration is operating, albeit with great difficulty. The salaries of government employees have been paid in Ndjamená. We shall soon pay the salaries for the month of September and also pay civil servants in the provinces. Public departments, the municipalities in particular, are in operation. Maintenance and sanitation in the city are going forward. You can therefore see that the city of Ndjamená was nothing when we arrived. Today, I believe that everyone can see there is life and that daily activities continue. I believe that in four months, a considerable effort has been made, much more than we anticipated.

[Question] Mr President, it would appear that everything in the south is now calm?

[Answer] In the southern region of the country, the situation has in fact returned to normal. There is peace and security now, thank God. The departments have resumed their activities, the few companies that exist have resumed normal operation, technical assistants are on the job and those who were on leave are returning. We can therefore say that there is normalization. National harmony and fraternization are growing stronger every day and I can say that there is reason to be very optimistic about all of Chad.

[Question] Do you believe that that national harmony, that national reconciliation, could be obtained rapidly despite all the hatred maintained during so many years of war, of propaganda directed against each other by the two camps in Chad?

[Answer] Many events have in fact taken place that have caused Chadians, not only to kill one another, but to tear one another apart. Hatred has grown, misunderstandings have been created, myths invented. But after so many years of suffering, after so many years of painful experiences, we can see that the Chadians have a new awareness and today, the dynamics of national harmony, of peace, of national reconstruction, have won out over what could divide us, what could wrench us apart. Regarding the Chadian people themselves today, I can say in all honesty that national reconciliation is partially won. Our problems have more to do with foreign interference, but with respect to Chad, the Chadian people themselves, once again, the things in favor of unity and peace have become irreversible.

[Question] Will you go so far as to agree to see Goukouni Oueddei and Abdelkader Kamougue return to Chad and participate in political and social life?

[Answer] Why not? It is a time for new meetings. We think it is time to wipe away the past. Furthermore, many ministers from the old coalition are now in Ndjamena and others will come soon. Within such a context, Goukouni and Kamougue will be welcome if they ever decide to come. More than Kamougue, Goukouni is traveling in other countries, knowing perfectly well that those countries, whether it be a question of Benin or Libya or another, have always worked for the destruction of Chad. Consequently, they will be welcome and we shall treat them with all the consideration due them. Therefore, when we say "national harmony," we attach to it all the proper importance. Our wish is to bring all Chadians together for the rebirth of Chad.

[Question] With respect to national reconciliation, as you have said, you are starting -- and it is your expression -- from a nonexistent government. What are your priorities in reconstruction? Do you have a particular ideology or do you have a model for Chad?

[Answer] We are starting from the principle that there is a specific response for every specific situation. Chad is in fact starting from scratch. We intend to mobilize national resources and energies. Once again, the Chadians must rely on themselves first and then look to international solidarity. We have many priorities. The first is to consolidate peace and national unity. In order to do so, the government must have a real existence. Government authority must extend to the entire national territory. When we talk of the state, what do we mean? It is the men who make the administrative, government apparatus function. Therefore, Chad must have the financial and material means to operate the public administration, public departments and services.

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CSO: 3419/157

HABRE CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF LIBYAN, FRENCH RELATIONS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Nov 82 pp 1-7

[Interview with President Habre, by French journalists from FRANCE-SOIR, EUROPE NO I and Radio France International, who accompanied Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, on his trip to Chad; time and location of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] The new dimension of Franco-Chadian cooperation through Jean-Pierre Cot's stay in Chad; the occupation of a portion of the national territory by Libya and the perpetual aggression organized against our country by Qadhdhafi; so many questions were taken up by the president of the Republic, Comrade Hissein Habre, in the course of an interview with three French colleagues from FRANCE-SOIR, EUROPE NO I and Radio France International, who accompanied Minister Cot to Chad.

Question: Have you obtained satisfaction?

Answer: Satisfaction from whom?

Question: From France. Did you obtain the bare minimum?

Answer: You know, Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot has been with us for 48 hours. It is the first visit of an important member of the French government to Chad since the events of 7 June. The French government, through Pierre Cot, came to consider on the spot, with the Chadian government, the problems facing the Chadian nation. Chad is coming to the end of a long, difficult, ruinous war, and everyone is fully aware of the very important, numerous and many-sided needs that are necessary if it is to be rebuilt and developed. So it is in that context that we must place this visit, which officially signals France's interest in the new change toward peace, national unity and the rebuilding of Chad. The visit also marks the French government's concern, as well as that of the Chadian government, with doing everything possible so that the traditional relations between our two countries and our two peoples can continue normally, can develop and be strengthened.

Question: Is France a favored partner?

Answer: Well then, you are asking me a question that seems relatively exaggerated to me, because, you recall, at the conference of heads of state of France and Africa in Kinshasa, that problem was clarified for me by the person in the best position to know, President Mitterrand, who said that France, insofar as possible, will cooperate, but France alone cannot satisfy all the needs of the developing countries. I think this is quite natural. But France is doing a little more. First, at its own level it is making more of an effort than others are, and then, insofar as France is continually engaged in pleading with others who could do more to help countries in trouble.

Question: You requested financial and military aid. You have obtained the financial aid. Have you also obtained military aid?

Answer: We didn't bring up the problem in that manner. We brought up the problem in terms of rebuilding. Chad's needs are many in that area. There is the problem of socio-economic order, health, education, transportation. You know that Chad is a country that is doubly landlocked, landlocked inland in relation to the outside. Chad is a country that is actually being threatened from without. So we brought up the problems in all their dimensions, and France will do whatever it is in a position to do.

Question: Including military assistance?

Answer: Chad can defend itself. France has a thoroughly precise policy in this area, one of no foreign intervention. So we didn't ask France to defend our country on our soil. Not at all. We spoke instead of cooperation in the area of national rebuilding.

Question: It's obvious that you have economic problems, you just said so. You also have a security problem; you have to guarantee Chad's security, which apparently is being threatened in the northern part of the country in the direction of the Libyan border. How and when do you expect to respond to that threat?

Answer: Chad's security problem is a real problem. There is a neighboring country, Libya, which is occupying a significant part of our territory, and not only is Libya occupying a significant part of our territory, but to keep it Libya thinks it has to sow troubles and subversion and undertake aggression against our country. We have made contact with our Libyan neighbors so that they might cease that kind of activities, so that we can discuss the problem of the occupation of our territory. Unfortunately, the contacts didn't get very far and we know that the Libyans are continuing their preparations and their subversive activities against Chad, but this is a problem the Chadians are aware of, and we Chadians will do everything we can to settle this problem.

Question: Including the military solution?

Answer: You see, Chad has experienced war. We have the experience of war with all its consequences. We hope to settle the problem peacefully, after so many years of trials. That's our hope. But obviously, it takes two to tango. For the moment the Libyans are disposed to enable us to settle our problems peacefully. Chad is always disposed to exhaust all possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the difference that brings us into conflict with Libya.

Question: Mr President, I shall return now to Chad's internal problems. You told me just now that Chad needs peace. This is something one feels when one walks around or goes through Chad. You speak of national reconciliation. How far does this reconciliation go, and in particular, does it concern the rebels who would rally around you?

Answer: The dominant factor in Chad's internal situation is the Chadians profound aspiration for peace, unity and harmony. Naturally, Chad is a country that has experienced many problems in the aftermath of the war, and because of the Libyan action there are people who still let themselves be manipulated from abroad. But there again we think these are isolated elements that have no base in the interior of the country and that are acting much more on behalf of foreign elements than in consideration of the national interest. So from that point of view, if there are elements opposed to the present process, it is much more the work of foreign interference than of Chad.

Question: Mr President, let's call a spade a spade, you are talking about your adversaries. I imagine this means former President Goukouni. What is your feeling about the government he has just announced is being formed in Tibesti?

Answer: I don't think it can really be a government. First of all, whom does this government represent? Actually, if there were a government those who say they represent it can frankly and honestly say they represent something. This means a government that is aroused by a foreign power, namely Libya, which is occupying that part of the national territory, which has all kinds of military forces in that part of the country. Therefore this can only be a tool in the pay of foreign influence; we other Chadians do not understand why, when a country occupies such an important part of the territory of another country, instead of raising the real problem--the occupation of our territory by Libya--, false problems are raised. You had a problem, Alsace-Lorraine. The French were unanimously in favor of recovering Alsace-Lorraine. When there were collaborators ready to deal with Nazi Germany, I think at the time not too much importance was given to those collaborators. I don't see why, then, importance is given to this kind of individuals today, when the real problem is the occupation of Chadian territory by Libya. That's the problem. That a government has been formed, armies have been mounted right and left. It's still the problem of the occupation of Chad by Libya.

Question: They say you are an authoritarian. How do you intend to govern the new Chad?

Answer: You see, a lot of things have been said about us. You were modest and moderate when you spoke simply of authoritarian. You can also say other things. But you see, if you think about it a little, all those labels come from abroad, curiously. As if the outsider, the foreigner, is in a better position to judge and understand our problems than Chadians themselves. The Chadian people throughout all the trials, in particular those of the war, know where they stand. So the Chadian people, in view of the historical circumstances, have chosen a government. It is for them to give labels or medals, not for others.

Question: Today you are the head of what is perhaps the world's poorest state. I should like to ask you how long you think it will take for Chad to emerge from the condition it is in today, and what ambition do you have for Chad beyond that? Do you want to make it play an important role in Africa?

Answer: Chad does in fact have an enormous number of problems. That's right. Today we are incontestably the poorest country on the planet. Why? Quite simply because Chad has had problems. Seventeen years of war is a lot for a country like ours. Chad has known foreign occupation and all kinds of interference. Its patrimony has been partly destroyed, and that's why Chad is poor today. But in reality Chad is an important country. First, because of its size, 1.28 million square km. An agricultural country, a country which in the opinion of all the experts has a rich, very promising subsoil. You know that if the war hadn't been prolonged in 1980, Chad would have been given a refinery, to enable it to be self-sufficient from an energy point of view. So it is a country that is vast, that has many resources on top of its soil as well as in its subsoil, a hardworking people. We think our problems are main political problems, problems posed from outside that have made Chad a country at war for years. If it weren't for that, Chad would not be as poor a country as they say it is. Before independence, from the food point of view, Chad was self-sufficient. Listen! That's very important. And even today, if there were peace, Chad would not only be self-sufficient in food, but it would be exporting the surplus. In spite of what people think, all over the country, even in the north, Chad is very privileged to have fresh water everywhere. Therefore, in Chad there is no uncultivated land. Chad, because of its geographic position, occupies an important place in the heart of Africa, between white Africa and black Africa; a country traversed by diverse and complementary civilizations. And you understand that we can legitimately aspire to play a role in the new universal civilization.

Question: They say you are a man of the Americans, are you anti-Qadhdhafi today?

Answer: There again, those are labels. In fact it was our conception of Chad that created labels and problems for us. Our conception of Chad is an independent Chad, sovereign within the borders it inherited from colonization: 1.28 square km. A Chad capable of self-determination, of freely determining its own destiny, that is what places us in conflict with Qadhdhafi. Qadhdhafi has an expansionist, hegemonistic policy. When he speaks of Chad as an extension of Libya; but do you realize what that means for the Chadian? Chad an extension of Libya? Living space for Libya? Occupy 150,000 square km? That's what puts us in conflict with Qadhdhafi. The problem of the Americans and all that is Qadhdhafi propaganda and propaganda by people who paid AFRIQUE ASIE and JEUNE AFRIQUE and others.

Question: Do you expect to come to France soon? Do you want to?

Answer: The problem hasn't arisen in any case, for now. The day it comes up, why not go to France? (ATP) [CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY]

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CS0: 3419/213

BRIEFS

EDF ROAD REPAIR FINANCING--The Office of Commissioner of Public Works, Mines and Geology and the European Development Fund have signed an important financing agreement for repair of the Sarh-Moundou-Lere road, 600 kilometers long, and the Sarh-Guelendeng section. The financing, amounting to 1.4 billion CFA francs, will cover all expenses engendered by repair of the two roads which, due to prolonged lack of maintenance, have become totally impassable. The Mario Guliani enterprise, based in the Central African Republic, won the contract and will begin work at the end of the year. The Sarh-Moundou-Lere road will be completely rebuilt and the different existing layers will be replaced by new layers of laterite. On the Sarh-Guelendeng road, potsholes hindering passage in different places will be filled. Repair of the Sarh-Moundou-Lere road will make it possible to serve the three main cities in the southern region and to link Chad with other countries. This road makes trade between the southern region and the United Republic of Cameroon possible. A permanent link with N'Gaoundere will help open up our country to the outside world. This aspect gives the repair project a priority ranking that seems to have attracted the attention of the EDF, while the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] was interested in another equally important road: the Ndjamena-Abeche route, work on which will begin in January. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Oct 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 3419/157

REPORT PRESENTS SOMBER VIEW OF ECONOMY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Text of address by President Joao Bernardo Vieira to the closing session of the Economic Council, in Bissau, date not specified]

[Excerpts] Since we have just received it from the competent organs, we are publishing in this issue the address delivered by Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira to the closing session of the Economic Council, which met recently in Bissau. The document, which gives a detailed picture of the country's economic and financial situation, points to specific measures adopted by the council, aimed at the full and harmonious development of the young state.

Agriculture, characterized by a "very low level of production and harvest of products," commerce, "which utterly failed in its role of stimulating agricultural production," and the fishing sector, a source of foreign exchange which is currently in "deplorable shape:" these were some of the aspects discussed in the address.

The chief of state also referred to the industrial and energy sectors, which are saddling the country with "large foreign debts," and to our natural resources, whose exploitation is not foreseen before 5 years from now. He described our balance of payments as "chronically negative," which has caused serious problems in paying off our public foreign debt, aggravated by a budget deficit of about 50 percent, which has been covered by issuing currency, despite the negative effects of this measure.

Agriculture

--Very low production, almost exclusively in the popular agricultural crops, primarily cereals for domestic consumption and oils for export. At the same time, we observe a very small harvest of other agricultural products such as coconuts, wax ["cera real"], etc. also exportable.

Commerce

This is surely the weakest link in the chain of our agricultural development, since the marketing of agricultural products as an incentive to their production has been a resounding failure. It should be said that most of the products imported by the country are not used in the proper marketing channels, with harmful effects of the economy which are well known. In addition, I would note that we pay too much for what we buy and do not always sell at the best price, and that part of our exportable product suffers from poor quality (problems of storage, etc.).

Fishing

This sector, which should be one of the principal sources, if not the primary source of foreign exchange, is actually in deplorable shape. Industrial fishing has not contributed at all to the balance of trade, and there are no fish on the domestic market--this in a country as rich in marine resources as ours. The peasant fishing projects have yet to achieve any significant weight for the nation's economy.

Industrial Rector

In the industrial sector, we could almost say that there is only one unit--CICER [Brewery Company of Guinea-Bissau]--that actually functions, and even then with a large foreign debt, inasmuch as it depends on imported raw materials.

The lumber industry, which could be a highly important source of exchange, is functioning poorly and with very low returns.

Energy

This sector is the primary drain on foreign exchange and its situation is so precarious that it can be summed up in a single question:

"How long will we be able to obtain credit to pay for fuel?"

Natural Resources

Guinea-Bissau has great potential, but we feel it is overly optimistic to count on these resources at short range, since we do not see any prospects within the next 5 years of being able to rely on our natural resources to generate capital for development, or even foreign exchange for immediate consumption.

Balance of Payments

We are chronically several million dollars in debt. If measures are not taken immediately, we will face serious difficulties in meeting our financial commitments with respect to the public foreign debt.

Public Finance

We have a budget deficit of about 50 percent, which has been covered by issuing currency, with all the negative effects this implies. It is noted that the current expenses of the state are difficult (let us say almost impossible) to meet.

Credit for Production and Development

Credit is at extremely low levels, below the minimum of minimal needs.

It is a very somber picture, but in no way irreparable, if we consider the country's real and present potential. We must find a way to produce more and better, to export more and at the best price, and to import only what is strictly necessary, at the most favorable prices, if we are to remain an independent and economically viable country.

In the agricultural sector, the government has developed a useful program to promote popular agriculture, giving important technical assistance to the peasant, supplying him with production materials, improving his tools and introducing new farming methods and new crops. However, if this direction is in fact correct, if it leads to self-sufficiency and the creation of an exportable surplus of foodstuffs, it is also obvious that the exportable products of our peasants are not the best agricultural raw materials in terms of world market prices. How can we promote another type of agriculture, with greater yield per acreage, and produce more valuable goods with a better foreign market? How can we achieve the technical level and the quality and yield that will make this production and exportation viable and profitable? Europe is still importing exotic agricultural products from Africa, and we should remember that we are the nearest tropical country to Europe with good agricultural potential.

On the other hand, one of the great weaknesses, if not the greatest weakness, in our production system is marketing. To date, the commercial sector has not been able to play its basic role as the motivating force for agricultural production.

We feel this failure is reflected not only in our lack of foreign exchange and hence relatively weak import capacity; our marketing system is not sufficiently organized to perform its mission. It must be restructured and adapted to our development needs, which dictate maximum use of our resources and the most extensive marketing possible of all our exportable products, with the result that we could more than double our exports and relieve (somewhat) our financial and exchange situation.

Increased Production

Aside from this sector, the main bottlenecks in the development of the agricultural sector are transportation and means of access to the production zones.

Increased production requires an improvement in access roads and the transportation system, so as to supply the production materials and tools to the peasants, on one hand, and on the other hand to move the products out in a suitable length of time.

One of the basic decisions of the Economic Council is certainly the proposed reorganization of the marketing sector, aimed at linking the existence of the rural retail merchant to its capacity to market exportable agricultural products, and also at providing a more just return to the peasant for his labor. We think this return could be the decisive factor in stimulating agricultural production and speeding its expansion. The peasant, who makes the greatest production effort in our country and who receives the least in return, must be rewarded better, particularly in consumer goods, if we wish him to produce more and better.

It is obvious to everyone that the changes we wish to make in the commercial sector will have political, social and economic implications that must be duly analyzed, predicted and controlled, and it is equally obvious that the marketing system as it stands now is absolutely inadequate for our circumstances and will inevitably lead to disaster.

We must be able to set up new structures, and we must put all our effort and all the necessary manpower into the achievement of this objective.

In our country, the sector which could develop most rapidly and contribute quickly and decisively to a relative equilibrium in our balance of payments is the fishing sector. However, the situation in the sector leaves much to be desired and, except for the peasant fishing projects, is going nowhere, to the point that we cannot even supply the domestic market.

We must make our current investments pay off, and try to find new partners for profitable ventures that will enable us to substantially expand our exports, which in this sector could amount to many millions of dollars.

Investment Policy

The Economic Council conducted a very intensive analysis of the public business sector, and drew some conclusions about the modern sector in our economy, in which we must take serious, dynamic and, above all, realistic action. We must eliminate--shut down nonviable companies. We must provide adequate management for the profitable and necessary companies, seeking out cadres wherever they may be.

The council also made pertinent recommendations regarding the definition of a realistic investment policy that takes into account our social, political and economic circumstances. We think it is extremely important that, in the fishing sector, in agricultural production for export and in the exploitation and improvement of forest resources, we find partners with which to form mixed companies, partners who will not only risk their capital in these ventures but will bring with them the necessary technology and management capability, the lack of which has been one of the major problems facing our companies.

We must clearly define the areas for the investment of foreign capital in our country.

We must quickly revise and adapt the investment code so it will realistically define the role of foreign investment in our development effort, both in association with national capital and independently.

The economic and financial stabilization program which has just been approved requires substantial financing to carry it out. In this regard, we hope the international community will continue to demonstrate its solidarity with our country, particularly at this time when we are creating the indispensable bases for the execution of our First 4-Year Plan and our economic recovery.

At this time we would like to appeal particularly to friendly countries and organizations and to the international organizations which have contributed so much to enable us to break the chains of underdevelopment.

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CSO: 3442/36

ECONOMIC COUNCIL PROPOSES RADICAL RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Text] The country's commercial system will be completely restructured, according to a proposal made by the Economic Council [CE] which met from 29 September to 2 October 1982. The council is proposing a new overall concept of the commercial system.

This concept divides the marketing network into two parts. The first, essentially assured by the government, covers foreign trade (imports and exports), the wholesale trade and central and regional warehousing, with warehouses to be located in all the regional centers in the first stage. The secondary marketing network involves primarily private commerce and, on the basis of the regional warehouses, will handle the circulation and distribution of merchandise to the consumer, and from the farm producers to the regional warehouses.

The governmental domestic commerce enterprise will play only an ancillary role in this network, in places where there is no private commerce.

The management, coordination and control of the entire system, whether governmental or private, is to be handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Artisanry, which will have to be reorganized and reinforced by additional employees for the purpose, including the possibility of requesting outside assistance.

Government enterprises will be specialized, with a new distribution of functions and responsibilities, coordinated vertically.

The Economic Council recommended that SOCOMIN be converted into Foreign Trading Enterprise for imports and exports. The current warehousing facilities and vehicles of SOCOMIN will be incorporated into the people's warehouses. The offices and staff will be included in the new enterprise to the extent possible.

The people's warehouses will become domestic trading enterprises, serving as wholesalers, either for distribution or to collect domestic production for domestic consumption and export.

Industrial activities of the people's warehouses and SOCOMIN will be separated and transferred to the industrial sector.

In order of the people's warehouses, to serve as a domestic trading enterprise and a regional structure of the primary marketing network, they will have to be decentralized and their regional agencies will have to be restructured.

A definition of imports by categories A, B, C, and D was also proposed. The available foreign exchange would then be allocated to these imports. Every year the available funds would be earmarked to the different categories.

The import program will be prepared on the basis of the percentage to be returned to the farmers and the foreign exchange available for the purpose.

Distribution by the regional agencies to retailers should be in proportion to the exportable farm products collected by them and handed over to the government network in the previous crop year.

At the beginning of harvest time, receipt of a minimum percentage of imports fixed in relation to the value of the agricultural products just delivered should be guaranteed to the traders, to enable them to increase their marketing capabilities. The BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau] should take the corresponding amount of foreign currency to guarantee that the objectives just indicated are carried out. The Ministry of Commerce and Artisanry could authorize private traders to export nontraditional goods, assigning an import quota in proportion to the foreign exchange earned from the exports. These imports and exports could be handled by the Foreign Trading Enterprise. The recommended reorganization of the people's warehouses and SOCOMIN should be done in stages.

Possible Transitional Steps

Some industrial activities directly related to processing or finishing food products, for export could be handled by the people's warehouses.

As for the Portuguese-Guinean company, SOGUIPAL, the Economic Council suggests that two reliable Guinean nationals be appointed immediately to fill the posts of resident deputy director and chief of commercial services.

As regards the rationing system, a study of category A products is recommended for the city of Bissau, to guarantee a regular supply of a minimum monthly amount of these products for each family. There is also a reduction planned in the number of private market foreign trade operators, giving them greater negotiating power.

As part of the reorganization of the commercial sector, it has been suggested that trade delegations attached to our embassies be set up, especially in countries that are our most important trading partners. Part of the current border trade should be controlled and incorporated in our legal trading circuits.

A Technical Commission for Commercial Reorganization, under the Minister of Trade and Artisanry, is to be set up.

The reorganization should be completed by 1986 at the latest.

It is also recommended, through proposals of the Ministry of Trade, that the distribution of management personnel in the reorganized system be reviewed (managerial and administrative posts in the newly structured Ministry and new and existing government enterprises), with a view to matching the management staff to the jobs to be performed.

Moreover, it is suggested that the proposed international aid projects for a partial reorganization of the commercial sector, sponsored by the UNDP, EEC and SIDA, among others, be accepted. Implementation of a price policy is also recommended, to be coordinated with recommendations and later decisions on exchange, financial, budget and wage policies, so as to stimulate domestic production and increase exports, the most important things to be done in the immediate future.

Policy for the Government Business Sector

It has been noted that most firms are working below their productive capacity, because of various types of problems ranging from a shortage of raw materials and spare parts to a lack of financial resources, and including poor organization and training of workers, the problem of firms with an undefined legal status, with no equity, and without any clearly defined social organs, and in general the low level of productivity and profitability of firms which, for that reason, are not contributing to create national wealth. The Economic Council recommended that government enterprises' needs for spare parts and raw materials be projected, that enterprises' maintenance and repair capabilities be reinforced, that a management training program be implemented, and that a general study of government enterprises be conducted, focussing on those in a poor financial and economic position and suggesting the most appropriate solutions in each case. The study should be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Ministry of Energy and Industry.

Another proposal was to set up a working group composed of technicians from various government departments to prepare a study on the status of fishing enterprises, including proposals to revise fishing agreements in force, and it was suggested that the charters and capital of government enterprises be regularized within 3 months, in accordance with laws in effect.

The measures proposed for the commercial sector are aimed at revitalizing this sector so important for our economic development. According to the CE, this sector has not adequately fulfilled its functions of importing, domestic distribution, collection of domestic products and exporting, either for structural reasons or because of operating problems. The result is a choking of agriculture, a sector essential for the country's economic development, because commercial circuits and structures are not working effectively. Although we also realize that other structural factors or factors related to the current economic situation outside the commercial sector have hampered its functioning, it is essential to completely reorganize the entire commercial system. This alone could substantially improve supplies and increase domestic production and exports.

Investment Policy

With regard to investment policy, the Economic Council recommended a revision of the Investment Code to bring it into line with the desired investment policy, designed to establish joint publicly and privately owned enterprises in the fishery, forestry and agriculture sectors (industrial production directed toward exports).

The investment policy should give priority to the primary sector, export and import-substitution industries, and social infrastructure, and avoid capital-intensive sectors. It should also use installed capacity instead of expanding or increasing facilities, and gradually increase the domestic component of investments and projects which have a favorable direct or indirect impact on the balance of payments.

In analyzing this sector, the Economic Council noted the low level of productivity and the scant contribution to creating wealth of most of our past undertakings, basically because of our lack of experience in industry and business management and referred to our difficult external payments situation and the need to develop an investment policy that provides for profitable projects that create wealth and jobs, and the need to define priority investment areas and attract foreign capital and technology.

Activities of Foreign Firms in the Construction Sector

After noting the important role the national business sector can play in the economic development of our country and the negative impact on this sector of any expansion of foreign business activities to areas other than those established, and after observing that Guinea-Bissau is still unable to do without the services rendered by foreign construction companies, particularly in large-scale projects requiring sophisticated technology, the Economic Council decided to propose the following measures:

To apply rules to regulate foreign construction companies' activities, so as to safeguard the legitimate interests of domestic firms; to prevent any foreign firms not registered in Guinea-Bissau from participating in national competitive bidding; to give priority in international bidding to bids that include domestic construction firms as subcontractors. In these cases, the subcontractors must be paid in foreign currency and Guinean pesos and local labor must be recruited by the foreign companies through the General Directorate of Labor and the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers].

9805

CSO: 3442/37

GUINEA-BISSAU

NEED STRESSED F. A. PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FROM PORTUGAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Within a few hours, Bissau will be the scene for negotiations with Portugal, within the scope of the Joint Commission. The commission will take an accounting of the general cooperation between the two countries. In light of our difficult economic situation at this time, all attention is focused on the discussion in the Joint Commission.

Much that could come about in our country will depend on the decisions that will be made by the (Joint) Commission, which is focusing exclusively on economic problems, more precisely, on our balance of payments with Portugal and, above all, on the status of the (highly controversial) joint companies.

This is an opportune time for us to take, in a general way, a small accounting of this cooperation.

The nature of a dependent economy like ours, with its still marked colonial system, means that Portugal will continue to be an important, if not decisive, partner. From 1974 to date, our relations with the Portuguese have been marked by open and, to some extent, dynamic cooperation. Despite the alterations in its own political picture, Portugal has responded positively to our requests--up to this time all normal and within the rich-poor equation.

We feel, however, that Portugal can and must do more for Guinea-Bissau. Indeed, history points in this direction. We are both the heirs of a still recent colonial past which, like it or not, has marked and will continue to mark our relations. If it is true that independence is not simply a matter of hoisting the national banner, it is also correct to point out that the decolonization process does not end by hauling down the flag of the occupying power. Portugal has historic responsibilities with regard to the socioeconomic development of Guinea-Bissau. In terms of the colonial legacy, the situation of the two partners is different. It is an irony of history that we who gained nothing from colonialism (quite the contrary) are geographically and socially condemned to bear the burden of the aftermath of colonialism. On the other hand, Portugal, which gained everything (the only real justification for the colonial presence), can give itself the luxury of forgetting the past. We are hopeful that the Portuguese political class will not let itself fall into this trap. In other words, the Portuguese Government cannot see Guinea-Bissau as one more country with

which it cooperates. The relations must be preferential and--logically, considering the abysmal difference between the two economies--the benefits this time should swing to our side. Mutual benefits, on an equal footing, would in this case be a real injustice.

To escape from the difficult situation we are in now, our economy needs massive aid which will permit investments in various income-producing sectors and thus create the necessary infrastructures for a development dynamic. Despite its problems, Portugal is in a position to help us, although the return on its investment will have to be deferred. Otherwise the accumulation process will be difficult.

This aid must be concentrated primarily on the trade sector; i.e., on the provision of consumer goods and intermediary products so that we can rebuild our commercial stocks.

We must remember that, in our country, consumer goods play the role of capital goods for investment. Replenishment of stocks will stimulate agricultural production, hence leading to expanded exports, since the flight to neighboring countries (franc zone) would fall off greatly. Increased exports of raw materials and semifinished products will certainly play an influential role in our economy.

In practical terms, what is being proposed is much less than that which France gives to its African partners in the way of monetary shelter. To confuse this type of aid with neocolonialism is an error of historical myopia.

Finally, Portugal will have to conduct a realistic analysis, "forgetting" our debts for the time being, and agree to provide massive aid to permit creation of an economic dynamic that will certainly expand the market for Portuguese products, thus preventing the foreseeable squeeze-out of the small Portuguese factory units which can hardly be expected to compete with the colossal monopolies or oligopolies of the EEC.

After the last meeting of the Economic Council, Guinea-Bissau is now more open to investments of foreign capital in areas where it is possible to turn our raw materials into export products. Here, too, the Portuguese presence is welcome.

What will the Portuguese think about all this?

Will there be the beginning of an escudo zone similar to the franc zone, our great and true adversary?

6362

CSO: 3442/36

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT--Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of national defense, arrived in this country yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. His delegation, which includes several members of the Hungarian Government, will meet day after tomorrow with Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council. Comrade Minister Czinege and his delegation will remain in this country until Saturday. Together with high officials of the FARP Ministry, they will continue the discussions initiated in July 1981 during Armed Forces Minister Paulo Correia's official visit to Hungary, to strengthen cooperation between our two friendly countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL DONATION--Guinea-Bissau received a grant of secondary school supplies which were presented to Minister of National Education Avito Jose da Silva by Portuguese Ambassador Menezes Cordeiro last Monday at the Portuguese Cultural Center. The Portuguese Ambassador spoke on the occasion, stressing that "this is a grant from the Portuguese Government to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, based on the cooperation arrangements between the two countries in the field of education." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Oct 82 p 2] 9805

CSO: 3442/37

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU, SOUTH AFRICA

MB300825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Interview with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano following his arrival in Maputo from the Netherlands on 29 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, you have just returned from the Netherlands, and we were told that you took part in two conferences on southern Africa and that you had a meeting with, let us say, businessmen. We would like you to give us more details about the conferences.

[Answer] The first meeting in which I participated was organized by the members of the Netherlands Parliament together with members of other European parliaments who represented different countries and parties. The UN Committee Against Apartheid, represented by its president, who is the Nigerian ambassador, and the anti-apartheid committee based in London also took part in the meeting.

The aim of the conference was to coordinate the points of view of the members of the various parliaments regarding the application of sanctions against South Africa within the framework of the international year of sanctions against South Africa. In other words the aim was not to discuss principles on whether sanctions should be applied or not, but to discuss what should be done, and the role of the parliamentarians and of the governments in the application of sanctions. The meeting lasted 2 days and decisions were made. There were some resolutions, and a final declaration was passed. The final declaration was very good. All the parties took concrete and positive steps regarding the application of sanctions against South Africa.

Our role was to explain the situation in southern Africa, the disastrous role of the apartheid regime concerning South Africa's neighboring countries, particularly Mozambique.

The conference also dealt with the support that the governments must give to the frontline states and the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries. These are positions to be defended by the parliamentarians in their respective parliaments.

The second meeting was a conference of Dutch youth, representing various parties and groups. The same topics of apartheid and the application of sanctions were discussed. My role in this conference, which was held in the same parliament building, was to explain the situation in southern Africa.

You spoke of a meeting with businessmen. I had no such meeting. I had meetings with groups and solidarity committees as well as institutes, including the so-called Transnational Institute. They had the same interest in knowing how the struggle in southern Africa is being waged, and its economic and political aspects--the struggle against apartheid, the struggle in South Africa, Namibia. Therefore it was an open discussion and not a conference as such.

I also met with the Dutch foreign minister, but this was more of a courtesy call, during which we exchanged views concerning the cooperation between our countries and the situation in southern Africa.

[Question] Do you believe that the meeting with the European parliamentarians could contribute to the Western countries abandoning their traditional stance concerning sanctions against South Africa?

[Answer] The parliamentarians said that their role is to express in the European parliaments the points of view that they formulated during this conference. Evidently, no one can guarantee the results but the important thing is that these parliamentarians belong to ruling parties, but this does not mean that what they say will automatically be adopted by their respective governments. It is an ongoing exercise so that measures may be taken in the future.

[Question] In view of Tripoli I and Tripoli II, do you believe in the possibility of a Tripoli III?

[Answer] A contact committee was formed. Although it is different from the previous one, it is still charged with studying the proper conditions for convening the summit. These conditions certainly include the conference site. However, what is certain is that the conference shall take place in conditions that will not permit new delays. It will be a meeting which will be conducive to the progress of the OAU.

[Question] If Tripoli III does not take place, will it mean the dismemberment of the OAU?

[Answer] In my previous answer I said that the contact committee will study the conditions for the holding of a summit which will guarantee the existence of the OAU. Therefore I cannot now talk about the dismemberment of the OAU when the objective is to assure its existence.

[Question] Do you think that the appeal made by the current chairman of the OAU regarding the regulation of its members' contributions will be well-received by the countries which have boycotted the last two summits?

[Answer] I do not know what appeal you are referring to. What I know is that the decision taken by the heads of state present in Tripoli was that the OAU would continue its activities. Those present agreed to continue to pay their contributions. There was even an appeal to those who were absent to pay their contributions on a regular basis so that the structures within the OAU can continue to operate.

[Question] Do you believe that there will be another boycott of the OAU summit in an attempt to avoid a debate over the issues that have shaken the OAU?

[Answer] I cannot predict that. It all depends on what the contact committee decides. It is too soon to comment on that, otherwise it would imply that there was no need to form the contact committee. We formed the committee because we are certain that we will resolve the issues in one way or another.

[Question] Is the source of the destabilization of the OAU situated inside or outside the continent?

[Answer] This is a rather difficult question because we have external enemies, and we also know that an external enemy can only operate if somebody supports it internally. Therefore it is a bit difficult to attribute the responsibility only to an enemy whose role we know is to be our enemy, to attack and to destroy us. I think we should first of all pay attention to ourselves, to those who allow themselves to be taken for a ride. We know that there are some who let themselves be taken for a ride without being aware of the danger it represents to themselves. However, we must continue struggling to defend ourselves from the enemy's intentions. In fact we cannot deny the existence of external pressures, external interests which disturb our organization. The main question deals with the qualitative changes that are taking place within the continent. This results in contradictions. Now we have different problems to solve--economic and development problems--and there are various ways and ideas for solving them. This creates contradictions.

Colonialism is an enemy which unites us, but the current struggle against colonialism is different because the only countries still to be liberated are Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara. These countries have been colonized by African forces and this struggle has different variations in each country. This is also a reason for the prevailing confusion in Africa. It is necessary that we hold a summit to discuss these problems so that we create basis for a new unity--new concepts for African unity.

CSO: 3442/57

MOZAMBIQUE

VOFA PLEDGES REASONABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD MALAWI

MB261718 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in English Rpt English to Mozambique
1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recent visit to Malawi by Joaquim Chissano reminds us of Samora Machel's triumphant back-home trip, when the Lusaka agreement decided on the transfer of power from the Portuguese colonial administration to the Marxist-Leninist clique of FRELIMO.

Passing through Zambezia Province on his way to Maputo, Samora Machel accused the government of Dr Banda of being an archally of the Portuguese colonial government. Machel said that in an extremely insulting and impertinent mode. He further affirmed that the government of Malawi was of a fascist dictatorship nature at the service of capitalist imperialism.

Only a short period following Mozambique's independence, a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the government of Dr Banda by the then Minister of State (Mwalo) and high-ranking special branch officer was uncovered in Malawi. The conspiracy, according to our sources of information, had been secretly supported and financed by the communist regime of Maputo. Various pseudo-politicians of the so-called Malawi Socialist Movement fled to Mozambique where, with the support and the protection of the communist regime of Maputo, they organized what they termed as the Malawi opposition. A good number of Malawian members of this pseudomovement were sent to communist countries for brainwashing and to undergo military training to come and subvert the government of Malawi. All these were done with the entire blessing of the Maputo regime. Despite Samora's provocative attitude, Dr Kamuzu Banda maintained a quiet serenity.

As we all know, Malawi is a country without a seaport. To get export for its products--tobacco and tea--Malawi has, inspite of all insults and threats of Machel, maintained good relations with Mozambique, be it with the colonial government in the past or with the present communist government of Samora. With no communication facilities for exports and imports Malawi will find itself in a difficult position for its survival. It is for this reason that Dr Kamuzu Banda had to swallow accusations and threats from [word indistinct] Machel. The government of Dr Banda is, in a real sense, a traditionalist, because chiefs belonging to different ethnic groupings in Malawi are part of the hierarchy of the party and government.

A government which bases its politics on traditional structure is different from a Marxist-Leninist tailored one, becoming totally unfamiliar to the political system in Africa. Dr Kamuzu Banda is indeed an anticommunist. That is why he was gravely insulted and threatened by Samora in 1975. Dr Banda is also an anticolonialist, that is the reason why he fought against the British colonial government for the liberation of Malawi. Despite Dr Banda's anti-colonialist policy, circumstances beyond his control compelled him to maintain relations with the Portuguese colonial administration for his country's prime interests, and today he finds himself maintaining relations with the communists in Maputo to enable him to solve the problem for his country. Dr Banda's political system in Africa is exemplary in most African countries [as heard]. Tranquility, discipline, well-being and prosperity in Malawi become the order of the day to day life of the people as a result of traditionalist government policy.

Julius Nyerere has for several times tried to overthrow the government of Dr Banda. He has since then given his country to be a platform to Malawian dissidents from where they plan, organize and carry out subversive activities against the Malawi Government of Dr Banda. Nyerere's puppet organization of Malawi origin has so far failed to secure popular support. Their prospectives [as heard] ended by dying a natural death when the army bandits were denounced and captured by the people of Malawi.

Samora Machel has also tried to stir up the situation by giving shelter and support to another group of dissidents to cause chaos in Malawi. But once more the people of Malawi resisted from giving any kind of support to the group at the service of the communist diehard agents of Maputo. It is true, though in the face of all kinds of humiliations, that the government of Malawi handed over to the communist authorities of Maputo some Mozambican nationalists who had sought refuge in Malawi, but it has also to be remembered that the government of Malawi had asked these nationalists to indulge in no activities against the Mozambique Government from Malawian territory which would put Malawi in jeopardy if Samora decided on retaliatory measures, the closure of road and rail lines and import-export communications to Malawi.

In connection with the same matter, the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] had also written to the nationalists concerned, asking them to suspend any activities which would bring conflicting results between Malawi and the communist government of Maputo. These people did not want to comply with the order of Malawi authorities as also they ignored RNM advice. Lastly, the Malawi Government had no other alternative than to arrest and hand them over to the Maputo regime when the Machelist clique had threatened to close the frontiers with Malawi.

The RNM will to always avoid to embark on military activities proved to be prejudicial to the economic life of Malawi. The railway line from the port of Beira to Mutarara at the Malawi frontier will from now on be protected by the forces of RNM so that the people of Malawi could continue receiving imports and deliver their exports regularly. Also, the rail line between Nacala Port and Malawi falls in the same sort--kept untouched.

All of us members of the RNM hereby pledge to assume reasonably cautious attitude of no prejudice to the traditional government of Malawi. By so doing, we would be avoiding the inconvenience which could be inflicted by the communist government of Maputo to the people of Malawi. The president and commander in chief of the RNM forces has already asked his chief of staff to dispatch orders to the commanders in Sofala, Zambezia and Niassa Provinces not to indulge in operational activities which would cause damage to road and rail links to Malawi. The RNM struggle is aimed at safeguarding and respecting the traditional structure of our people. That is why RNM militants are taught to pay maximum respect to any traditionalist government including Malawi.

We want to note here that Joaquim Chissano's visit to Malawi has been a political victory for RNM. We could say it is a victory for RNM because Chissano was forced to approach a government that Samora Machel had insulted and threatened in 1975 in order to alter the language and present Machel's new face to Dr Banda. Chissano, one of the architects, planners and supporters of subversion in Malawi was bitter when he witnessed the surrounding tranquility and prosperity enjoyed by the people of Malawi under the traditionalist system of government in Malawi, when in Mozambique, Marxist-Leninist government breeds misery, indiscipline and causes popular revolt. Chissano's visit to Malawi might have taught him a lesson: He is from now on to know that subversion against a purely traditional government does not work. We hope he will refrain from instigating revolt against Malawi. Joaquim Chissano, his boss, the Mozambique paramount chief, Samora Machel and their communist darling Partons are warned that any insurgence by their Malawian puppets will be dealt with by the forces of the RNM. The communist regime of Maputo should warn its Malawian puppet group to think twice before carrying on their adventurous attacks on Malawi from RNM-controlled zones, for they will be destroyed once and for all. The RNM needs no support nor relations with the government of Malawi, for our problems have to be resolved within Mozambique.

Chissano has now ceased from being minister of foreign relations to become a major beggar in the neighboring countries, this time, including Malawi. On the other hand, Chissano has become Jorge Jardim of the communist era in Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/361

CHIPANDE PRAISES PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by AIM correspondent Fernando Lima: "New Relations Between Two Armies"]

[Excerpts] "Positive on balance" was the way Lt Gen Joaquim Chipande assessed his visit to Portugal, which ended yesterday. The Mozambican defense minister has already arrived in London for a 6-day official visit in England.

A 45-minute audience yesterday with President Ramalho Eanes marked the end of the Mozambican minister's 8-day visit to Portugal. Joaquin Chipande bore greetings to President Eanes from the Mozambican chief of state.

The minister told Eanes how his meetings had gone with Portuguese government officials, high-ranking military officers and businessmen.

At the Portela airport, the Mozambican defense minister informed newsmen that technical military cooperation had been established, encompassing logistical support, cadre training and provision of military equipment.

"The armed forces of Portugal, a NATO member country, and the Portuguese businessmen lived up to our expectations," General Chipande felt.

The Mozambican defense minister continued: "It is now up to the fellowship with the Portuguese military. "It was beautiful for us, who fought for Mozambique's freedom and independence, to come together with those whom we had fought in the past, to discuss and arrive at constructive paths of cooperation between our countries."

The Mozambican military official described the relations between the two countries' military as "an example for the world."

The traditional friendship between the two peoples and the Mozambican visits of Gen Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao were mentioned as factors for understanding which determined the "positive balance" described by the minister.

Great Willingness

The defense minister said that during his visits to the industrial zone, he had observed "the great willingness of the Portuguese businessmen to put the means available to them at our disposal."

In addition to the uniform factories and the military laboratories, the Mozambican military delegation visited plants manufacturing arms and ammunition, military vehicles and telecommunications equipment.

Meanwhile, task forces of the two countries drew up a plan of priorities that included provision of uniforms, combat rations, logistical support material, light arms and ammunition.

6362

CSO: 3442/48

MOZAMBIQUE

RESISTANCE REPORTS AMBUSH, EIGHT CAPTURED

MB290835 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
27 Nov 82

["Highlights of the Week"]

[Excerpt] Chimoio, 25 Nov--A spokesman for the chief of staff of the Mozambique national resistance said this morning that the movement's forces have carried out the following operations:

1. The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] position of (Mavelouco), in the Machanga area, Sofala Province, was completely destroyed. The so-called FPLM were put to flight, and resistance forces took control of the position for 2 hours. This occurred on 10 November 1982.
2. On 21 November 1982, Mozambique national resistance guerrillas ambushed an enemy military column on the Casula-Muchena road, Massumbudzi area, Tete Province. The ambush resulted in the destruction of an armored vehicle and caused a number of wounded and dead.
3. On 12 November 1982, Mozambique national resistance forces captured eight FRELIMO militiamen in the Gondola area.

CSO: 3442/57

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONVOCATION

MB180830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Here is a notice of convocation of the People's Assembly signed by its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos:

Under the terms of Article 42 of the constitution, I convene the sixth ordinary session of the People's Assembly to be held from 14 to 17 December 1982 in Luanda at the [word indistinct] room to discuss the following points:

1. Discussion and approval of the proceedings of the fifth ordinary session of the People's Assembly
2. National plan for 1983
3. State budget for 1983
4. Tasks of the People's Assembly commissions
5. Nationality law
6. Ratification of documents approved by the Standing Commission:
 - a. General law on military service
 - b. Resolution on competency to assign names to the country's cities and towns as well as avenues, streets and squares
 - c. Resolution on family law

[Signed] Luanda, 12 November 1982, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

CSO: 3442/57

LACK OF POLITICAL, ANALYTICAL DISCUSSION SCORED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso: "The Root of the Unyielding"]

[Excerpts] During those 70 terrible days for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, thousands of people in the Mozambican capital discussed Beirut, long-suffering Beirut, with anger.

There were many short and long conversations on the street and many public debates in which I became involved during those days. There were people at all social levels who wanted to know.

This is just a tiny recent example of the potential interest found in our capital in major questions relating to humanity. I am mentioning this example in connection with the great contribution which may be made before the fourth congress in terms of the discussion of problems to be resolved and the many conquests to be achieved through more profound analyses of what it has cost the Mozambicans, as a people, to attain their present status.

Discussing the topics at the fourth congress means grasping this potential for interest and directing it against a "disease" which is trying to take root among certain social strata in the city--the "disease" of not wanting to "discuss politics," the "disease" of trying to avoid that every subversive human dimension called "anteroom analysis of the political conscience."

This is true. We need seriously to confront this flight from discussion, this study of human problems, this analysis which is the heart of the Mozambican personality and which was, in the last analysis, FRELIMO's pedagogical secret.

Yes indeed, it is true. In certain "circles" it is almost "subversive" to pronounce the word "FRELIMO." There are some who avoid this as God the Devil; and there are some who continue to try to reduce it to the bureaucratic status of a series of slogans.

In other circles, words like congress, politics, Marxism and so on are wasted because they have been manipulated with the same repetitive indifference that one uses with a rubber stamp.

Today, not to discuss, not to know what went on before, is worse than dying; it is to let them kill us. For then, we would see mediocrity reign supreme, and a tragic return of the Mozambican people to the obscurity of anonymity among nations.

FRELIMO is a story which must reach every household in its human complex, especially its youth. FRELIMO, which is already a process, must now be a book, a story, a novel, a film, a library, an encyclopedia, a history class on street corners. For FRELIMO is something rare in Africa. FRELIMO is Nkrumah's and Lumumba's critique, for it is a contribution to Marx and Lenin; it is a break in the submission of man to man. FRELIMO is a way of life working from within; although it is not a form of culture, it is at least a personality.

8568

CSO: 3442/50

NEED FOR PRESS BOLDNESS IN FACE OF RUMORS STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangas: "The Antidote"]

[Text] Can we blame the enemy for starting rumors?

Obviously not. That is his mission. A serpent's mission is to bite, and it cannot be held morally responsible for this.

Our mission is to come up with an antidote. And the antidote for rumors is rapid, precise and convincing information. And if that information does not exist, an entire space will remain empty for the rumor to occupy.

In short, whenever silence is our answer, we cannot complain about the effects caused by enemy information. And how often do we answer with silence? How often do we answer too late?

In the battle for the transmission of facts we are trailing behind; we are late in debunking false information received secondhand. And this battle is not of secondary importance, for rumor often has the strength of reality. It is said that a certain street is impassable. It is not known who makes that statement, nor if it is true. But each one who receives this information decides not to use that street. And it is at this point, in fact, that the street becomes impassable.

This is an example. Perhaps not as insignificant as it may seem.

From where do so many of our reservations come, so much timidity in the distribution of our (of the true) version of the facts? From where do we get this great ability to keep secret what is already public information?

After independence, our news media became ours, became the property of the people, an instrument of the party and state. Still frail, to be sure. But they are ours. The channels through which rumors circulate are not ours. Rumors act against us, but it is we who give them credence by closing our doors, putting ourselves on the defensive.

Silence is for one who has no mouth or does not know how to use it. Let us learn how to use the weapons of information, the weapons which prepares man for using all other weapons.

GDR EVANGELICAL CHURCH DELEGATION ARRIVES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 pp 7, 8

[Article by F. Tinga: "We Can Work Together"]

[Text] Faced with the profound transformations occurring in Mozambican society, the churches are trying to find ways to adapt to these changes. Thus, delegations from various countries with leaders from the respective churches have visited our country. Last week, a delegation from the Evangelical Church of the GDR was in Mozambique to exchange ideas with the Christian Council of Mozambique.

A delegation from the Evangelical Church of the German Democratic Republic recently visited Mozambique at the invitation of the Christian Council of our country. This visit is in the context of establishing relations between the Evangelical Church and the churches of Mozambique.

According to Manfred Stolp, former president of the World Federation of Churches and head of the delegation, these relations have a very important historical precedent. In 1966, some leaders of the Evangelical Church met with the first president of FRELIMO. After this, the churches of the GDR devoted special attention to Mozambique's problems, mainly the development of the armed struggle for liberation. From then on, the Evangelical Church of the GDR mobilized its members to assist the armed struggle. The members helped finance the publication of mathematics and geography books for the liberated areas.

Since Mozambique's independence, relations between the churches of Mozambique and the GDR have been evident in an exchange of letters. At the time of the visit of a delegation from the Christian Council of Mozambique to the GDR in 1980, that socialist country's Council of Churches sent a shipment of medicine to Mozambique.

To provide a perspective on encouraging religious activities in a country undergoing constant, profound changes, Stolp said that the GDR experienced a period of constant changes like Mozambique but the difference is that the rate of change in Mozambique is rapid and the changes are greater; Christians must be courageous about these changes for socialism.

One major task of the GDR delegation is to speak about the experiences of church life in a socialist society like the GDR so that the churches of Mozambique may adapt to the socialist changes. For 30 years in the GDR, it has been possible to believe in Christ in a socialist society.

Learn From Marxists

The problem which leads to the split between believers and the Marxists is that the latter are atheists while the former believe in God. Hence, they view and think of the world differently. According to one delegation member, this created a situation of tension in Nazi concentration camps because it was difficult for people with different ideas to be in the same place and the contradictions were heightened since both parties emphasized this opposition.

With the defeat of fascism in Europe and the creation of socialist systems the problems and ideas began to evolve differently. Christians learned great lessons from socialism. "We learn about and appreciate the humanism of socialism and we must learn something from the Marxists," said one delegation member.

During the conversation, delegation members stated that a Christian could be a socialist but not a Marxist because in their view, socialism is built on economic structures and models and therefore it is easy to agree to these structures and progressive transformation. However, a Marxist believes in ideological structures and models which a Christian cannot accept. "Marxism is a philosophy and we do not accept its ideological bases. On this basis, the party does not accept non-Marxists as members but calls on all citizens regardless of their beliefs to work for socialism."

The Christian concept of "progressive" is involved; the director of an academy to train members about church matters and the only woman in the delegation stated that "provided we oppose the arms race, racism, all forms of humiliation and exploitation of man by man and we accept all socialist transformations to create socialism, we think that Christians are progressive in the materialist concept of the term."

At the end of our conversation, delegation members mentioned certain things about Mozambique's development. They said they saw rapid progress in the transformation to socialism because FRELIMO Party had introduced certain aspects of socialism, mainly in the countryside, in the 7 years of independence. This proves that FRELIMO's guidelines are very good and clear.

They also directly experienced our present difficulties such as food shortages and drought and promised to study the most practical forms of aid to Mozambique in the future.

Commenting somewhat carefully about the compatibility of the church with the state in Mozambique, they only said they knew about some gestures made by the church to cooperate peacefully with the state. As an example, they mentioned that a house previously belonging to a minister was to be used as a residence for the GDR youth who will help with the development of the future city of Matundo in Tete. Despite differences in ideological views, they stressed that Mozambique had to treat the church differently than other revolutions did and had to carry out its revolution without copying models. "We believe that, in the struggle of the classes, we can work together for social well-being."

MOZAMBIQUE

VALUABLE WFP ASSISTANCE DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The World Food Program [WFP] is currently executing four large development projects in our country. These projects involve an estimated \$53 million (equivalent to 2,014 million meticals) and include provision of 87,044 tons of corn, beans, dried and canned fish, powdered milk, wheat, soybean milk, powdered cocoa and dried fruit, according to a document that has reached our desk from that agency.

Four large development projects are now in progress, covering five provinces. The first project, MOZ-2382, a school nutrition program, is being carried out in the northern, central and southern zones of the country. [The other three] are MOZ-2477, rehabilitation and development of the dairy industry in Maputo; MOZ 2514, development of forestry activities in Manica, Maputo, Sofala and Inhambane provinces; and MOZ-2548, social and agricultural development of the tea industry, in the regions of Gurue, Socone, Tacuane and Milange, in Zambezia Province.

In addition to the four development projects, the WFP is carrying out emergency operation EMP0-1275 on behalf of the drought victims in Nampula Province. Through this project, the WFP is supplying 13,604 tons of corn and other grains, with a total monetary value of \$3 million.

Not too long ago the organization approved two other projects: MOZ-2477, for the expanded development of the dairy industry in Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Lioma and Nampula provinces, and MOZ-2637, on food reserves and security for Maputo, Beira and Nacala. These projects include provision of 19,617 tons of corn, powdered milk and butter, valued at \$17 million.

6362

CSO: 3442/48

UNDP AID TO SADCC TO STUDY WATERWAYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Benjamin Faduco: "SADCC To Study Waterways"]

[Text] A study to determine the navigability of the Zambeze River basin will be conducted by the Transportation and Communications Commission of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], we learned from a source in the sector, who added that the study will be financed with funds made available by the UNDP [United Nations Development Program].

The study is of particular importance for river traffic in the region, and could benefit Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

The inland waterways study project includes similar studies of Lake Niassa, which serves the shore-dwelling population of Mozambique and Malawi, both of which are member countries of the SADCC.

The same source also told our reporters that all the funds made available to the SADCC by the UNDP will be used for study projects by the SADCC.

Thus, UNDP funds will be applied to a navigability study of the Chire River, one of the tributaries of the Zambeze River.

Railways and Highways

The study project of the SADCC Transportation and Communications Commission includes construction of new railway and highway links to the region of southern Africa.

Among other study projects involving the railway sector, there are plans to lay a new rail line from Luanda to Benguela, in Angola.

Regarding the highway system, UNDP funds will be applied to the study of projects to rehabilitate the international highway linking Kunzangula (Botswana) to Zambia via Victoria Falls.

The Kunzungula-Victoria Falls highway project includes construction of a bridge over the Kunzungula River.

Also in Botswana, there are plans for a study of the rehabilitation of the highway from Panda-Matenga to Victoria Falls.

It is noted that UNDP funds will also be used for a study aimed at solving the problem of the circulation of rolling stock (railway cars and engines) among the various SADC member nations.

6362

CSO: 3442/48

CLASS DISTINCTION, NOT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION URGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Column by Antonio Souto: "Uncover Class Distinction"]

[Text] Children play in the streets, daycare centers and schools. All over the country the children of today are learning how to live, diverting themselves with the dream that they will be adults tomorrow. As dewdrops at dawn which fall on petals without knowing the color and form of the flowers, these children view the future with the same joy just because they are children.

These children without tribe or race are the achievement of the dawn of this nation. Yet this nation was not born merely after a flag was raised.

A solemn statement against tribalism and racism or slogans against discrimination will not end discrimination.

Just as the Mozambican nation was born and must grow each day through combat, discrimination must die through daily combat.

The flag raised 7 years ago did not end it and did not change our minds deformed by a long history of oppression through discrimination.

In our culturally complex society, with the heritage of viewing man by race, tribe or sex, our children's dream of growing up will not accept secrecy, taboos and myths.

Today, perhaps more than ever, this combat is necessary. History teaches us that enemy offensives always try to encourage division.

Weakened internally now by the liberating struggle of a people, the apartheid regime chooses to export its crisis. Here we come to the enemy offensive which we help. Yet it will not just remain there. History shows us that the enemy's seeds need ground in which to grow.

Whenever the enemy wants to go on the offensive, it finds fertile ground in the indigenous bourgeoisie. It feeds on its ambition, encouraging ideas which could give substance to its dream, an excessively macabre dream.

The indigenous bourgeoisie thus encourages racism and tribalism. It wishes to play on our society's troublesome, complex cultural heritage.

Confronted with this, we must explain the fight since the problem will not end if we ignore it.

Let us acknowledge the attempt to divide. However, let us opt for the true division of class, not the false division of race, tribe or region.

The task is not easy. Frequently, this bourgeoisie acts subtly through technocracy, the demagogic use of party slogans, putting forward propaganda models from the "developed West," exacerbating the difficulties and telling tales apparently sincerely, in short, it does not have advice.

In this combat, the revolution also does not give advice but it has a principle: do battle. This means establishing the party among the people and revitalizing the cells. Only in this way, through daily effort, can the reactionary class hidden behind subtle detail be uncovered.

9479

CSO: 3442/42

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE FARMERS IN MANHICA VIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] The government of Maputo Province is engaged in a search for effective means to provide material and moral support to farmers in Manhica district. The initiative, which is within the framework of the preparations for the Fourth Party Congress, is aimed at the revitalization of agricultural production in the private sector, which in this very fertile area could help to solve the food shortage, both locally and the city of Maputo.

This work is pursuant to the guidelines drawn by Jacinto Veloso, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of security, during the district conference for study and divulgation of the Proposed Topics of the Fourth Conference.

Manhica is one of the most fertile districts in Maputo Province. As NOTICIAS reporters learned, vast areas of the zone offer the added advantage of providing year-round growing conditions.

For some years after our country gained its independence, the district held the record for continuous production of large quantities of vegetables to supply both the local population and the city of Maputo.

Manhica's fertile ground also yielded wheat, bananas, rice and various other products, which is no longer the case.

Enlightened Farmers

Last Friday the acting provincial director of agriculture in Maputo and the administrator of Manhica met with several district farmers.

According to the two officials, there is an urgent need to revitalize agricultural production in the private sector, to restore the district to its traditional place as one of the major contributors to the solution of the shortage products, above all in the city of Maputo.

The statements of the two officials were based on the fact that, in recent years, Manhica has lost its reputation for fertility. This situation arose in large measure from the drastic relaxation of the dynamism in agricultural activity by the old farmers who kept their property after independence.

"The present shortages are also the result of the difficulties faced by the new farmers who still lack production materials," said the acting director of agriculture.

In last Friday's meeting, the discussion focused on the experience of the farmers. At that meeting were recorded the principal needs of the private sector, which was quite well motivated and "willing to work, if the right conditions were there.

"Some of the farmers who spoke at the meeting expressed their willingness to work."

The needs noted by the attending farmers ranged from the lack of new tractors to the lack of pumps, the shortage of parts and accessories to repair the existing equipment and the lack of trucks to distribute the products.

They stressed, however, that last Friday's meeting was not the first of its kind and that "the list of needs which we have presented here has already been sent before to SERLI and even to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, some time ago."

In this regard, the acting provincial director of agriculture said that henceforth "everything relating to agricultural production in the private sector should be forwarded to the respective provincial agency, which will make determinations on the basis of the directives of the provincial government."

The director also noted that the meeting should not be seen as a promise by the provincial government to meet all the needs. "We will do whatever we can," he said.

6362

CSO: 3442/48

FERTILE TETE ENCOUNTERS REBEL DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Ricardo Timane: "Tete, Promise Which is Being Met"]

[Excerpts] The first impression one has is that of the heat, which is already intense as the year begins in the city of Tete. The temperature now stands at about 30 degrees [Celsius], but in November it can sometimes go as high as 42 or 43 degrees.

There is one aspect that soon strikes the eye of any observer: it is how clean the streets are. They had told me that Tete was a clean city, and my first contact with it confirmed this information. I later observed that this cleanliness extended to the sidewalks, the store windows, schools, markets and so on.

When I arrived in the city, the provincial conference to study the topics of the Fourth Congress was in its third day. At that time, as study groups took up economic issues (Topics 4 and 5), one of them blossomed in the light of the discussions: black marketing and speculation.

Among other cases, there was talk about the quantities of fish caught in some coastal zones of Cahora Bassa, and how few or no fish are seen in the city.

Moments earlier, there had been a group of men who were unloading bundles and bundles of dried fish from the body of a truck. The fish is called "chicoa" after the location where it is caught. "Is it for sale?", I asked. They answered no, and then they explained that they fish every day in the dam, and after the fish is dried they transport that valuable cargo to the place where we had met them. "This goes to the boss; he knows what he is going to do with it—we don't know," they said. There were several men there. Where was this mysterious "boss"?

Despite the scourge of speculation, however, the supply of goods in the city of Tete is much better than it is in the capital, for example. Potatoes, corn, rice (with some difficulty), fruit (including peaches) and vegetables are within the reach of the residents of the city. It is already difficult to obtain meat there, however.

If Tete eats better than other cities in the country, it is also true that most of this food is produced in the province itself, and herein lies one of the secrets of the province, which I perceived under various circumstances in some detail: there is a continuing effort in the province to vitalize its structures, to promote, through programs and specific projects, the maximum utilization of local potential.

Agricultural production overall in Tete is diversified, but the main products are corn, potatoes, "mapira," beans, cotton, sunflower and, on a smaller scale, vegetables. According to official projections, production this year will surpass that of 1981.

Meanwhile, the enemy, aware that Tete's labor has born fruit, has done everything possible to destroy the results of the efforts of the provincial government and the people. Consumer articles and other merchandise stolen; civilian vehicles burned; citizens killed or kidnaped; warehouses sacked and destroyed; fuel burned; attempts to cut off lines of communication to prevent the normal flow of people and goods; money, clothing and other personal property stolen: these are some of the tactics of vandalism and crime to which the enemy has resorted in some areas in its attempt to sabotage the normal distribution of supplies and the promising development of the provincial economy.

6362

CSO: 3442/48

SHORTAGE OF TRANSISTOR RADIOS LAMENTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 p 43

[Letter from reader Dinis Lacita Vilanculos, of Beira]

[Text] What brings me to write this letter is the lack of Xirico radios which has been observed, principally in the Central area.

Six months ago there was a news item published in the newspaper NOTICIAS to the effect that by the end of this year there would be a Xirico in every house throughout the nation. However, we can see that the year is coming to an end and not even half the citizens have a Xirico radio.

On 23 September 1982 the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, published in Beira, reported that already more than 65,000 Xirico radios had been manufactured. So where are they? Are they filed away to beautify the enterprise? Or are they being exported? We certainly don't have them! We need these radios. Does it happen that their absence is only felt in the Central area (Beira)?

Another problem that I have to focus on:

In the beginning, the Xiricos were sold with batteries, but this does not happen now. Can the reason be that ELECTROMOC no longer manufactures the batteries? Or do they all go to flatterers, who then sell them at speculative prices?

I would appreciate answers to everything I have asked about and I ask your pardon for taking up this space.

[signed] Dinis Lacita Vilanculos, Beira

12,116
CSO: 3442/41

MOZAMBIQUE

METHODIST CHURCH'S AUTONOMY REQUEST

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The Methodist Church of Mozambique will have autonomy as a synodal district at the beginning of next year if the recommendation of the present district is accepted by a conference to be held this year.

The proposal to grant it district status separately, thus doing away with its integration with the northeast of the Transvaal and with Botswana arises as a consequence of a request for such a step by the representatives of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The news, published in DIMENSION, the newspaper for the Methodists of Southern Africa, explains that the necessity for the Mozambican church to function within the "context of a Marxist-Leninist state" was given as one of the reasons for requesting the status of a synodal district.

In the meantime, a source of this church in Mozambique has said this measure must be regarded as a result of the work being done for a closer relationship to the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican state.

According to the same Methodist Church newspaper, published in South Africa, the gaining of autonomy by the Mozambican branch will contribute to overcoming the current difficulty in recruiting pastors.

12,116

CSO: 3442/41

MIXED CONSORTIUM WITH PORTUGAL TO REBUILD TETE BRIDGE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Oct 82 p 13

[Article by Jose Manuel]

[Excerpts] The estimated cost of rebuilding the bridge over the Zambezi River in Tete Province by CETEX is 120 million meticals. CETEX is a consortium composed of the Mozambican enterprise CETA [Structures, Leveling and Asphalt-ing Building Company] and the Portuguese enterprise Texeira Duarte, Ltd. Construction will begin during the next dry season, as the water level and the river current are important conditioning factors for beginning the work.

None of the tasks will require bridge traffic to be interrupted, which is one of the great advantages of this concept; anticipated duration of the project is 12 months.

"The job we have to do in Mozambique is extremely delicate and demands high technology. It also is a project having an advanced concept," Mr Matos Pinho informed our newspaper. Engineer Matos Pinho is one of the directors of the Portuguese company working on the preparations for the job. Mr Matos Pinho further said that works of this kind are very rare anywhere in the world and he is sure that this project will arouse great curiosity among engineers all over the world.

Bridge Important for Other Countries

The bridge, almost 1,000 meters long, links Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique and is one of the most important bridges for the development of some countries of the Third World, such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Because of this it is included in the plans of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], since it is useful for distributing merchandise to several countries of southern Africa.

The repair of that bridge is being financed by the Kuwait fund and the man in charge of the project is Edgar Cardoso, an engineer who is a professor at the Technical University of Lisbon.

Nearly 86 workmen will be put to work on the bridge, of whom one-fifth will be Portuguese technicians, some of whom are already in Mozambique.

How Portuguese Company Got Here

Having been in existence more than 60 years, the Portuguese civil engineering enterprise Teixeira Duarte, Ltd. came to our country especially to work on the Tete bridge after CETEX won the international competition held for this purpose, in which several European countries took part.

Teixeira Duarte is traditionally a specialist in foundation work, although the greatest amount of its work is in different branches of construction. This company is based in Lisbon, but it also works in Venezuela, the People's Republic of Angola and will soon begin works in the Middle East.

Speaking about cooperation with more enterprises of this kind in our country, engineer Matos Pinho declared to our newspaper that "we have the greatest pleasure continuing to work with Mozambique on other jobs and even with other enterprises. We believe that this will be one of the best ways to cooperate and to support the development of Mozambican construction."

12,116

CSO: 3442/41

URBAN MIGRATION PHENOMENON REVIEWED, REGRETTED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Antonio Cesar]

[Excerpts] Since about 2 years ago the migration of the rural population to the country's great cities has undergone a dizzying increase. In Beira, the second largest Mozambican city (with a population of about 250,000), this feverish "invasion" increases day after day, recently reaching figures which demand concrete measures because of the negative repercussions on many sectors of activities. The causes indicated for this situation vary according to circumstances, although the most realistic is the imbalance between the rural and the urban standards of living.

Interviewees Speak of Causes

The growing exodus from the country to the city is caused by various factors, according to our interviewees. Among these factors the most common are, specifically, the lack of employment and the failure to organize into more effective cadres the immense labor in the countryside, the illusion held by many people of an easy life in the cities, contempt for peasant activities, distressing situations of family destitution, obliging young people of school age to leave school and look for work and other factors.

At the same time there are certain elements who, seeking an attempt at a quibbling explanation, raise the issue of the existence of armed bands in the pay of imperialism as being the principal cause of this situation. However, the argument does not reflect any reasons why the migration from the countryside to the city has been going on ever since the first months after winning national independence. Furthermore, the first great "invasion" occurred precisely in 1976, with the nationalization of the highly profitable properties for the benefit of the broad masses.

Hundreds of citizens exist, of whom many, as a result of the frustration that has come upon them from the lack of employment, set out on the road of marginality, breaking into residences and extorting food and household property. Others proliferate in the different markets and in the alleys of the

city, illegally selling cigarettes, toothpaste, buttered rolls and other articles of wide consumption, but at exorbitant prices. Still others prefer "to burn" the black rubber of tires to make shoe polish and dedicate themselves to the "art" of polishing shoes.

Unemployed Reach 9,000 and Increasing

In our contact with the placement sector of the DPT [Provincial Directorate of Labor] we were informed that according to the statistics there is a reserve labor force of nearly 7,000 men. Eight months later, specifically, last August, the figure rose to nearly 9,000 unemployed, including women. However, these figures do not faithfully reflect the current reality, since a great number of citizens are not registered in the DPT. For this reason the above data refer to those individuals who, by circumstance, go to the Provincial Directorate of Labor, constrained by the necessity of finding work to ensure their subsistence.

Implications of High Unemployment

On the level of internal trade, the avalanche of unemployed stimulates a noticeable strangulation of plans for providing widely sought strategic products because the plans are obviously conceived as a function of a determined population density.

"Those are the ones who monopolize the products in the shops because they have the time to stand in line while we are at work," one citizen commented to us.

However, the gravity of this situation is equally harmful to other sectors, since the population increase must correspond to an increase in infrastructures, above all, in the fields of housing, health, electricity, sanitation, transport and water supply.

In the meantime, on the family level (or in other words, in individual homes) the problem shows another facet: the progressive deterioration of the family budget. In general, in most homes, only one or two persons work and the others, not having any profitable occupation, only ruin the economy of those who produce.

Furthermore, as a result of this continual influx, the number of sick people is growing, anemic because of a deficient diet, principally pregnant women or nursing mothers.

Residence Card Urgent Measure

In the short run, it is necessary to put a stop to the growing migration, whose seriousness now justifies drastic and urgent measures to permit an effective control and utilization of the reserve labor force.

Since Beira is a city of relatively large geographical dimensions, it has problems similar to those of greater Maputo. It is thus imperative to immediately introduce the "residence card," which, among other advantages, will

be able to regulate the distribution of staples and stimulate the combat against the activities of the wheedlers.

Because agriculture is the basis of our development, it is fundamental and indispensable to adopt measures to reduce the influx to the city and concentrate forces in the domain of agriculture.

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CSO: 3442/41

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE EDUCATOR'S VISIT--E.R. de Arantes e Oliveira, rector of the UTL [Lisbon Technical University], will arrive next Monday in Maputo for a week-long visit to our country. This trip is being made at the invitation of Fernando Ganhao, rector of the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University]. A memo from the UEM which our staff received yesterday indicated that the Portuguese delegation is coming to Mozambique to talk with UEM officials and sign a program of activities for the 2-year period 1983-1984. This visit follows the one the UEM rector made to Portugal in March 1982 when an agreement on scientific, technical and cultural cooperation was signed between the universities. This agreement is to be implemented through projects in the 2-year program of activities. According to this memo, in preparation for the program of activities to be signed probably on 30 October 1982, the UEM sent the UTL proposals for cooperation in such areas as exchanging lecturers and sending UTL professors to the UEM for short or long periods. The proposals also include sending Mozambican instructors from the UEM to the UTL for advanced training and postgraduate work, and selecting joint research projects. Prof E.R. de Arantes e Oliveira's visit will be the first time that a UTL rector has come to Maputo to sign a program of activities with the UEM. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 3] 9479

OFFICIAL BACK FROM USSR--Isaias Funzamo, secretary general of the Red Cross of Mozambique, returned early yesterday afternoon to Maputo from the Soviet Union where he made a working visit at the invitation of the Red Cross of that socialist country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 3] 9479

BEIRA RESIDENCE CARD--In the near future, a census will be taken and residence cards distributed to citizens and foreigners in the city of Beira. Currently, a minicourse to train census takers for this process is being given in Maputo. Among other objectives, the distribution of residence cards will identify residents of the cities and limit the influx of people. The uncontrolled influx of people into the cities has exacerbated their difficult problems, prominent among them is the increase in the number of consumers without a proportionate increase in production. We see this situation because many people from the rural areas cannot find any employment in the cities to allow them to earn their daily bread. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 8] 9479

LANDS TO PEASANTS--More than 12,000 families from various areas of the Chibuto District in Gaza Province have already benefited from the land distribution process going on in that district, Chibuto administrator Nicolau Numaio told a Radio Mozambique reporter in Xai-Xai. Some 16,000 hectares have already been distributed to the peasants. In addition, thousands of peasants have currently grouped together in agricultural cooperatives, at least in 6 of the 14 communal villages being set up in the district. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 82 p 2] 9479

GDR BLIND EDUCATION DONATION--Educational material for the future School for the Blind, soon to be installed in Maputo, was symbolically delivered yesterday to our country's Ministry of Health by the GDR. The material includes typewriters (specially designed for the blind), alarm clocks, wrist watches and ruled paper, among other items. During the ceremony, Brigitte Schmidt, representing the GDR Embassy, said that this donation exemplifies a gesture of solidarity from the GDR's Association for the Blind to the Mozambican blind. He also stressed the good relations existing between the two countries and recalled that, thanks to the satisfactory development of those relations, the director of the Beira School for the Blind has already visited that European country at the invitation of the president of GDR's Association for the Blind. Jonas Namashulua, national director of Social Action, representing the Ministry of Health, expressed gratitude for the gesture and called attention to the relations of friendship and cooperation which unite the two countries; he also expressed his desire for success in the continuation and realization of the objectives anticipated by the two governments. On the same occasion, the GDR representative delivered materiel for the manufacture of brush components. A German technician will soon go to Mozambique to assist the local personnel in setting up that manufacturing facility. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 3] 8568

DUTCH SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE--The Dutch Embassy in Maputo has indicated its willingness to give financial assistance to small-scale projects in our country. Tjaco Van Den Hout, charge d'affaires of that country in Mozambique, announced that this support is intended for the residents of communal, cooperative and other settlements who need such assistance. According to the same source of information, the embassy is now holding meetings with the Mozambican authorities to establish ways to carry out this program. To each small project the embassy is offering 15,000 florins, equivalent to 215,000 meticals, and the recipient is responsible for carrying out the project. The official also said that the embassy has established priorities for this financing and that the financing is entirely up to the embassy. "For example, we are willing to aid the residents of a communal settlement who need a water pump in the development of their community or a group of cooperants who need agricultural equipment, provided the cost does not exceed a certain fixed amount," the Dutch charge d'affaires said. Other activities which may be contemplated are those involving the handicapped, the elderly and activities aimed at improving the plight of women. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 3] 8568

WORKERS' WIVES TO BULGARIA--A delegation of wives of Mozambican workers is to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria by the end of the year, according to a memorandum signed yesterday in Maputo between the Production Councils and a delegation of Bulgarian unionists visiting our country. The document was signed by Candido Mathe, secretary of the Department for the Training of Production Council Cadres, and Lilliana Dimitrova, secretary of the National Council of Bulgarian Unions. This ceremony marked the end of a 6-day visit to our country of a union delegation from Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Implementation Committee of the Production Councils within the scope of accords signed between the two labor organizations. A spokesman for the Production Councils said that, in addition to the trip to be made by wives of Mozambican workers to Bulgaria, the paper signed yesterday calls for cultural exchanges and the stimulation of efforts within the scope of union training in various areas of activity, among other commitments.

[Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 3] 8568

WORKERS' WAGES DIFFERENTIATED--A week ago we focused attention on each one's duty toward the country and the rights stemming from that duty. At that time we mentioned that steps are under way to evaluate correctly the rights acquired by each one, that is, a just reward for the effort made. We even cited the proposed labor law. We cannot continue to pay wages without any rule or system, just for people's presence on the job, without considering the contribution they are making to society. As is well known, that contribution is variable. It is a function of the degree of complexity of the job, its characteristics, importance and even social necessity. To be fair, the compensation should correspond to the principles defined by socialism. In addition to this, it should be commensurate with the amount of production. Equal pay cannot be given to one who produces and another who does nothing and even spoils the work of others. With regard to remuneration, we cannot ignore the efforts of those who try to improve their knowledge and do a better job and consider them at the same level as those who are lazy or unproductive or who think that their mere presence at a work center justifies their wages. We cannot continue to pay equal wages to a good and poor worker just because they wear the same clothes, are assigned to the same job or have the same professional designation. [Article by Willy Waddington] [Text]

[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 82 p 1] 8568

RESIDENCE PERMIT PROCESS CONTINUES--The process of registration and issuance of residency cards will be initiated today in four more cities in our country, following similar action which began in Maputo over 5 months ago. The cities of Beira, Chimoio, Quelimane and Tete have been selected for this phase of activities. A test operation was conducted in these cities first, followed by other preparatory work, including mini-courses to train individuals who will work with the Interior Ministry registrars. A source in the Civilian Identification Directorate told us that the process will continue for 3 months, following the same criteria used in the issuance of the card in the nation's capital. All national citizens and foreigners over 16 years of age should report to the registration posts. We were informed that, in

order to be registered, foreigners must present a Foreigner's Residency Identification Document or receipt indicating that application has been made. The same procedure is required for their minor wards under the age of 16. With the extension of the process for four more cities, the issuance of the residency card enters its second phase and will later be extended to other areas of the country. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 82 p 17] 6362

MISSIONARIES RELEASED BY NRM--The chief of staff of the Mozambique national resistance reports that six missionaries who had been kidnapped by the movement's guerrillas last month in the Inhambane Province, were released yesterday in the (Chimuana) region, a locality of [word indistinct], situated 10 km north of the Save River, close to the Zimbabwe border. This group of kidnapped missionaries consists of two priests and four nuns. One of the priests was kidnapped in Vilanculos, and the other priest, near Massinga. The release occurred at 2000, some 80 km from the Zimbabwean town of Chiredzi. [Text] [MB261810 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/57

COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS HAIL VOTE ON SINGLE ASSEMBLY

Verges Press Conference

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 2-3 Oct 82 p 2

[Report on 1 October press conference of Paul Verges, secretary general of Reunion Communist Party]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Paul Verges, secretary general of the Reunion Communist Party, mayor of the port and a deputy in the European Parliament, held a press conference.

The secretary general could not have chosen a better time. Only a few hours after the National Assembly's vote on the law concerning adaptation of decentralization to the overseas departments through the establishment of the single assembly, the Reunion Communist Party was giving its point of view.

First of all, Verges repeated the size of the law's victory in the National Assembly: 328 to 157.

The vote, obtained on the first reading of the law, will be confirmed without any doubt on a second reading the will be passed. Verges thus stated that a new situation has been created on the island.

New Situation

First of all, the new situation concerns the substance of the political debate ahead.

Actually, the law is unequivocal. Decentralization will take place within the framework of the unity of the republic and several articles of the law reaffirm continuation of the department and the region.

As a result, the traditional and often unique theme of the right for 25 years concerning the "letting go" is eliminated.

The new situation created will also have effects on the conditions of the political struggle in Reunion.

"Changing political issues four and a half months from decisive elections is enough to sow confusion among rightist voters," Verges said. A switch of such voters to other political groupings is thus to be anticipated.

This explains the attempt on the part of hardliners to retain control of the right as a whole, but also the efforts to differentiate certain factions such as the RADAR [expansion unknown].

Their difficulties are very real, however. Verges mentioned the right's inability to organize the major demonstration emphatically announced by the ARDF [Reunion-French Department Association], Debre and Monory for the end of September.

Verges then gave the provisional schedule for the next 5 months.

The Senate will deliberate on the law toward the end of October, the Joint Parity Commission will meet shortly thereafter and the second reading will come in the National Assembly at the end of November or the beginning of December. Finally, if the matter is put before the Constitutional Council, Verges said one would have to anticipate promulgation of the law by the end of December or the beginning of January.

Elections would then come about 13 February -- that is, before the municipal elections -- or shortly thereafter.

"As a result," Verges said, "for four and a half months, these different stages will mark political life in Reunion and they will all be blows dealt to the morale of the right."

In addition to this discouraging political picture for the right, the new conditions for the holding of the election will not bolster any attempts made by the right to rig the results.

Actually, everything will be different. The comparative table of the census of the population made in March 1982 and the election lists for the rightist communes, lists drawn up on 28 February 1982, show that the number of persons registered is mathematically impossible. This irregularity has already been confirmed in a bulletin from the Office of Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments and Territories, which stated that an investigation revealed "60,000 discrepancies in civil status or absences from the list had been noted for Reunion, Guadeloupe and Martinique. Some 21,000 names had to be eliminated because of deaths or duplicate registrations." This shows the enormity of the fraud previously committed.

The "purge" of the election rolls will continue, according to the Office of Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments and Territories.

The work of the election commissions, which began in September, will also help to draw up election documents from which previously existing irregularities have been eliminated.

It was for this same reason that the Reunion Communist Party has asked the government to ensure strict application of regulations concerning voting by proxy and posed the problem of identification cards without photos. It asked that a special commission be sent to Reunion to oversee all election operations. "In this way, with these first general elections under the leftist government, fraud will be rooted out," Verges said.

When one adds the impossibility of rightist mayors of using communal personnel, as they have done in the past, given the increasing unionization, "one can well imagine the morale of the cheaters," Verges said.

Development Majority

"With regard to the presidential majority, we need a rallying of the people's forces in order to have a development majority," Verges said. The left must therefore prepare to take over the management of the country's affairs. In order to do so, the public must be informed about the gravity of the situation in Reunion, which has not escaped the crisis. The people must be told the truth; illusions must be eliminated. The crisis is general and it is serious. No one can measure how long it will last and it is complex.

That is why it is necessary, at all costs, to awaken public opinion without developing demagoguery or further illusions.

The Reunionese people must learn a spirit of responsibility so that they can understand all the elements of the current situation and channel it in the direction of progress and development.

The political base exists; leftist forces can achieve a viable union. Voters who want change will be able to cast a vote of preference but not against other allies.

Regarding the Reunion Communist Party, Verges emphasized, it is determined to throw all its efforts into the battle in order to put an end to the right of the right. The opportunity is a major one and there can be no question of missing it. The secretary general of the Reunion Communist Party, optimistic and realistic, said that the party is calmly preparing to make its best contribution to Reunion's "May 1981" that will come about here in 1983.

He ended his press conference with the emergency measures demanded by the Communist Party for the unemployed, planters, fishermen and workers in difficulty. These measures are published elsewhere in TMOIGNAGES.

Communist-Socialist Party Meeting

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 2-3 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] On Thursday evening, two delegations from the Reunion Communist Party (PCR) and the Reunionese Federation of the Socialist Party (PS) met in Saint-Denis, at a very time when the National Assembly in Paris was discussing the proposal to institute a single assembly in the overseas departments elected by proportional voting.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction that the bill should be under discussion in the Assembly and by last evening, were drawing the conclusions from unsuccessful attempts at blockage on Wednesday's session by Debre and his friend Foyer. Both delegations expressed their satisfaction over the massive vote that could not fail to come, which was taken a few hours later, at about three o'clock on Friday morning. At the close of their meeting, the two delegations published the following statement:

"A delegation from the PCR, led by Secretary General Paul Verges, met with a delegation from the Socialist Party, led by First Secretary Jean Claude Fruteau, on Thursday, 30 September. The two delegations expressed satisfaction that the debate was begun in the National Assembly on the bill concerning adaptation of the 2 March 1982 decentralization law to the overseas departments.

The first votes in, rebuffing the right's procedural maneuvers, point toward massive passage of the bill by the National Assembly.

The Reunionese people now approve the bill in growing numbers, first of all, because its very content destroys all the lies of the right about being let go, and second, because it provides the Reunionese people with the means for economic, social and cultural development of the department. The two delegations agreed to meet soon to define the conditions for the people's rally, the basis for a broad development majority.

Saint-Denis, 30 September 1982

For the Reunion Communist Party
Paul Verges

For the Socialist Party
Jean-Claude Fruteau

11,464

CSO: 3419/154

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MEETING--General Rinter, secretary of national defense, arrived yesterday in Gillot, where he was greeted as he got off the plane by the island's highest military officials and by Santucci, chief of staff of the commissioner of the republic. On Monday, General Rinter will participate in the meeting of the Defense Committee of the Southern Zone of the Indian Ocean to be held at the prefecture. Also participating in the meeting will be the prefect of Reunion, Admiral Pieri, administrator of the TAAF [French Southern and Antarctic Territories], Admiral Corbier, naval commander for the Indian Ocean, General Bonin, commander of the French forces in the Southern Zone of the Indian Ocean, and an assistant to General Rinter. [Text] [Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 25-26 Sep 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 3419/154

POLITICAL SITUATION PRIOR TO FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 343 Oct 82 pp 25, 27

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] At the end of next February, President Abdou Diouf, who is now merely completing the term of office of Mr Senghor, who retired from political life on 31 December 1980, will be elected--for the first time and for 5 years--president of the Republic of Senegal, and his party, the socialist party, which he has been secretary general of since the resignation of his illustrious predecessor, will retain a clear majority of seats in the National Assembly, for which elections will be held at the same time and for mandates of the same duration.

It is largely the personal merits of the new Senegalese chief of state that account for this lack of suspense, which may seem surprising a priori in a country which has gone so far along the path toward political liberalism and where there are plenty of potential challengers. During the 2 years now nearing completion, Mr Diouf has proved that the "big clerk," as many of his rivals chose to see him until a short while ago, is also a skillful and resolute statesman. While remaining faithful to the major choices of his predecessor, he has managed to persuade a majority of his compatriots that when the time comes--i.e. when he is elected in his own right--he will be the man of real change in most domains. For this reason, despite serious and persistent economic and social difficulties, the transition period now nearing completion--which has been reassuring for those close to the former president, but at the same time hopeful for many of his opponents--has been politically calm. It is therefore not surprising if a very large consensus has emerged in favor of the main artisan of this happy result.

While guaranteeing a decent minimum level of representation to the principal opposition groups, a new electoral system adopted at the beginning of the summer should enable Mr Diouf, once elected, to have the large majority in the National Assembly that he will need, in any event, to govern in a stable way. According to new Senegalese electoral system, which is based on the ideas of Professor Weil-Reynal, half the deputies will be elected by absolute majority, several names being chosen from a ballot, at the departmental level; the other half will be elected by a proportional vote, several names being chosen from a ballot, at the national level. Each vote is thus counted twice. Given the

present state of public opinion, this should enable the socialist party to obtain almost all the "departmental" seats and a majority of the "national" seats. To provide for all contingencies, and to make sure of success, some additional "tricks" have been found: non-obligatory entry into a polling booth, which should strengthen the position of well-known candidates, usually pro-governmental, and the administration, which came to power mainly in similar circumstances; half the time required by law to be given on radio and television to candidates is reserved for the government party during the campaign, while its 13 rival groups, which do not necessarily agree among each other, must divide up the remaining half, etc.

But beyond these possibilities and these power positions, even beyond the personal merits of President Senghor's successor, a fundamental phenomenon is in Mr Diouf's favor: the aspiration of a very large part of the political class to unite again after the extreme division of the past few years. This is felt so strongly that already, for several months, there has been more concern in Dakar--among party leaders and foreign observers--for the "post-election" period, and important political regroupings will undoubtedly begin after the voting, the basic results of which no one doubts.

At first sight, the Senegalese political class seems extremely divided; this has been true for more than a century and a half (political life is much older here than elsewhere in Africa).

Senegal has 14 parties, mostly possessing different currents, that convey many rivalries among clans and people; it also has a complex trade union system and system of associations. It has the advantage of a strong-minded press.

Sociologically, however, this political class has always been very homogeneous, at least since the disappearance of the mestizos, and--like in other countries south of the Sahara--that is the fundamental factor, above and beyond appearances.

Like most of their counterparts in neighbouring countries, including those who wear uniforms, almost all the Senegalese political leaders are sons of clerks in the civil service or colonial businesses who had the good fortune to be among the first to gain access to secondary and then higher education. Their standard of living and life style--determined by their income, usually from salaries, of the European type, but which must be redistributed within large "African style" families--are almost always similar. Their mentality, formed where two worlds meet, is identical. Beside these social democratic petit bourgeois, leaders coming directly from the working class--which is still very weak--and, a fortiori, from the peasantry, which is still archaic--are still exceptions, including those in groups calling themselves Marxist. Even though they are influential, the traditional leaders--who are almost all Moslem religious leaders--do not participate directly in political life.

This explains the largely "intellectual" and slightly artificial aspect of many of the ideological differences which have separated Senegalese political groupings at various times.

Originally limited constitutionally to four and later five, political parties can now form with no other limitation than the implicit commitment to respect certain fundamental principles (in particular, not to discriminate on the basis of region, race or religion exclusively). This third phase has led to the splitting of the Senegalese political class into about 15 rival factions of very unequal importance.

Now that many of these new parties have just finished establishing themselves and are just beginning to make themselves known, there is reason to believe that a fourth phase is beginning which will be a phase of gathering together and will probably lead to the formation, in several stages, of a new governmental party--by means of the negotiated integration of many of its present opponents--which will have a clearly dominant position. In brief, after having restored the country, under the law, to liberalization, many opposition groups will be led to associate themselves, in the second step of their evolution, with the government of the country. Such an evolution is in the interest of the new chief of state, who, in order to consolidate his power in a lasting way, obviously needs to broaden his political base as much as possible. It is also in the interest of most of these who will be called upon; once the obstacle which Mr Senghor's personality represented for many of them has been removed, and if his successor commits himself to the real changes which they are demanding, they can only tell themselves that they may not have many more chances to change their personal status.

For the moment, the big maneuvers have barely begun, but there is every reason to believe that February's elections will speed up the tempos. The nature and extent of the support for Mr Diouf's candidacy; the election results themselves, of course; and, once the elections are over, the formation of the new government, in particular, will soon make it possible to identify the shape of a new presidential majority which will certainly go beyond the present one, while waiting to proceed through further stages. Starting from this overall analysis, about which there is wide agreement, speculations are already ripe in Dakar.

Within the socialist party, a handful of faithful supporters of the former chief of state (the president of the National Assembly, Cisse Dia; the president of the Economic and Social Council, Magatte Lo; the keeper of the seals, Alioune Badara NBengue, in particular), who promised several years ago to follow Mr Senghor into retirement immediately when he retired, seem to be worried about developments which could induce them to keep their promises sooner than they seem to wish at present.

Although still influential in the party apparatus (they have just shown this to be true, all through the year about to end, favoring the renewal of the "coordinations" among sections which traditionally precedes the designation of candidates for deputies), they should not be too difficult an obstacle to circumvent. Already last spring--an important and significant time in the perspective at stake--they were unable to prevent Mr Diop Madia--who has a much firmer footing than did his predecessor in working class circles, and is well thought of by many sectors of the opposition--from becoming secretary general of the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal, the most important trade union association in the country.

Among the opposition, in order to ward off what they rightly consider a real danger of their progressive isolation, the most radical elements--like the guiding spirits of the monthly JAAY DOOLE BI (THE PROLETARIAT)--have already unleashed a serious offensive against several categories of potential "traitors:" part of Professor Cheik Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally; part of Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party; all of the PIT (Independent Labor Party), a group of 1,500 intellectuals lead by Professor Iba Der Thiam which is close to the French and Soviet communist parties; etc. A lot of people, in all. It is already certain that after about 2 years of relative somnolence, Senegalese political life is about to become livelier.

9855

CSO: 5419/182

NATION'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION ON EVE OF THIRD DECADE OF INDEPENDENCE

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 343 Oct 82 p 25

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "On the Threshold of the Third Decade of Independence"]

[Text] More than 18 months after Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor's voluntary departure from the Senegalese political scene, his country is continuing on a smooth course of development under the guidance of his successor Mr Abdou Diouf. Next to a Mauritania faced with a war in the Western Sahara and a Guinea-Bissau and a Mali with serious internal tensions, Senegal appears to be a haven of peace.

Everyone agrees that Senegal is the most democratic state in South-Saharan Africa. A multi-party and multi-trade union system enables the opposition to express itself within legal frameworks. Even in Parliament, one hears debates about ideas that can hardly be heard anywhere else in this part of the globe. Next February there will be general elections; this will provide an occasion for important regroupings on the national political chessboard.

After serious economic and financial difficulties, due in particular to persistent unfavorable climatic conditions, the Senegalese leaders can finally be relatively optimistic. Favorable rainfall made it possible to have better crops than in the past few years. The costly deficit for foodstuffs, which constantly increased Senegal's dependence on foreign aid, should be nothing but a bad memory this year.

Thanks to methodical efforts on the part of Dakar's leaders, they have managed to partly remove the economy from the hazards of peanut production. The country's only export resource for a long time, peanuts now account for a decreasing part of the gross domestic product, as new wealth has been created based on the tourist industry and fisheries.

In the realm of foreign policy, Senegal's influence is important. The international role of this state, which, like most African republics born of the old French empire, has only been in existence for a quarter of a century, is not commensurate with the modesty of its demographic and economic resources. The recent adherence of Gambia--a former British colony--to the Senegambian confederate entity is likely to enhance this influence. This is why as much attention is being given in Dakar to the setting up of the Senegambian state as to the maintenance of close, privileged ties with the former metropolis.

9855

CSO: 3419/182

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S U.S. TRIP SERVED 'USEFUL PURPOSE'

MB301200 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 82 p 26

[Editorial: "Still Engaged"]

[Text] Is a Namibian settlement any less log-jammed following Mr Pik Botha's safari to Washington? Probably not--but the visit appears to have served a useful purpose all the same. Firstly, it will have cleared some air between Pretoria and the Reagan administration. From this end some hostile noises have been made of late about U.S. attitudes accompanied by impatient sounds from the American side. The low key of Secretary of State Schultz is well suited for bringing such heat off the boil, as one may deduce from Mr Botha's measured tones after the two foreign minister's first meeting. "Constructive engagement" is alive and well, and that is something to be grateful for.

Also alive is the Cuban "linkage" issue. The linked withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola is still, as far as Pretoria and Washington are concerned, the major outstanding issue holding up the rest of a Namibian peace package. That could mean a very long hold-up. Indeed, Mr Botha suggests that the insecurities of the new Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, might provide a new inhibiting factor. Nevertheless he rates the chances of a Cuban pull-out at "50 percent plus." American sources too say that the withdrawal is still being discussed with African states, despite rhetoric to the contrary. One can only hope there are solid grounds even for this guarded optimism. They are not readily visible to the naked eye.

CSO: 3400/363

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

HUNDREDS STONE MUNICIPAL BUSES--Serious damage was caused in the suburb of Claremont near Pinetown in Natal this morning, when hundreds of black commuters stoned several municipal buses. Police reinforcements were called in, and police vehicles were also stoned. In Kwa Mushu, municipal buses were damaged by stone throwers. The commuters are angry because of the average fare increase of 12 percent on municipal buses, which came into effect today. [Text]
[MB010916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/363

'AZAP' CONDEMNS LIBYA'S ACTION AT OAU SUMMIT

AB261128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT 26 Nov 82

[AZAP commentary: "Tripoli II, Another Failure?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Nov (AZAP)--If Addis Ababa had the merit in 1963 of serving as the forum for the birth of the OAU, in an atmosphere of general happiness, if later other African capitals had the opportunity to host various summits and ministerial conferences of this organization in turn and with dignity, Tripoli may this year be the capital of division--and worst still, of the break-up of this organization.

On two occasions in Tripoli, the OAU experienced a very dramatic impasse. The 19th Summit legally was unable to meet, due to the lack of quorum, because of the imbroglio created and sustained by the host country.

It is a tradition that each country hosting the ministerial conference and the summit takes all necessary precautions in the preparation of the meetings and treats guests with consideration, so that the meetings are held in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

This is not the case today in Tripoli. The confusionist behavior and the excessive remarks showed that the host country was definitely bent on using the presence of the African delegations on its soil to sabotage the OAU.

We were surprised to see how Libya, through its indifferent behavior and lack of tact, did everything to stall the holding of the 19th Summit, by receiving delegations of independent and sovereign states and that of a hypothetical "SDAR," as well as that of a Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) which was unseated by the military solution it had fervently called for in settling the crisis that prevailed in Chad.

Everyone in Africa was convinced that the failure of the August summit showed the need for more care and should have taught the host country in particular to be wise. But unfortunately, its attitude did not change. The root of the confusion is the audience which Tripoli gave to the "SDAR" and this time to the clique that has taken refuge in Bardai (northern Chad).

The future of the OAU is seriously threatened because of the intrigues of some member states and the attitude of Tripoli which, despite all the confidence we had in it, did not succeed in creating the necessary climate for the holding of the annual meetings of the OAU. How can Libya, the host country, not be held responsible for second failure or a break-up of the OAU?

'AZAP' COMMENTARY ON FAILURE OF TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB271244 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[AZAP commentary--"Failure of Tripoli II"

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Nov (AZAP)--Twice, the OAU has failed to hold its 19th Summit in Tripoli. Last August the pan-African organization faced the problem of the admission of the so-called SDAR and today it is confronted with the Chadian representation at Tripoli II.

Since its inception in 1963, the OAU has always settled problems, conflicts and misunderstandings affecting the organization by a general consensus of its members guided by the cardinal principles bequeathed to us by our ancestors: through discussion and not through dispute, through consultation and not through confrontation.

And yet, the compromise that was so expected in Tripoli as in the majority of the African capitals to solve the problems of the dual representation of Chad at the 19th OAU Summit did not materialize.

The proposal put to President Hissein Habre, whose right to represent Chad was recognized in the Libyan capital, proved to be a crass plot through which the enemies of that country hoped to see it humiliated and force its delegation to give up its seat at the present summit.

It is a half-solution especially hatched up by Libya just to suit Goukouni Oueddei, the refugee of Bardia, and his protectors. It cannot satisfy any member state which respects the fundamental principles of the pan-African organization and still less, Hissein Habre's Chad.

Can one logically crown a sovereign while at the same time depriving him of his throne without giving the impression of some ill-intention toward him?

In any case, there is no lack of similarity between this situation and that which certain OAU member countries, like the Libyan authorities, have sought to create at Chad's expense.

It is unthinkable that Chad, a country which would have been discussed without fail in Tripoli, should be invited to leave its seat empty or tacitly give it up to the shadow of a defunct Transitional National Union Government.

It is therefore regrettable to note that there are states in the OAU which after freely adhering to the organization's charter are still behaving in a way that jeopardizes the efforts being made to attain the noble goals that it has assigned "to restore continental unity; eliminate the last vestiges of colonization through the total liberation of southern Africa, a part of which--Namibia--is illegally occupied by South Africa; to restore the dignity of the African by fighting apartheid in South Africa; and to work for the development of the continent by promoting the spirit of Lagos."

The sublime nature of these goals convinces us that the OAU--which has already survived many crises that irremediably doomed it to failure--will turn to Africa's invaluable resources and draw from them the necessary wisdom to prevent the break-up of the organization and settle the explosive situation in order to bring to the stricken continent the relief it expects.

CSO: 3419/224

DRAFTED RIOT LEADERS DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY

AB301551 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2120 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP)--Vice Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense, on Monday chaired the ceremony marking the return to civilian status of students enlisted in the Zairian armed forces, FAZ, on 3 February 1982. The ceremony took place at FAZ headquarters.

"I declare you free from ordinary military obligations," the secretary of state said at the end of the ceremony when handing over the 95 demobilized students to the civilian authorities represented by Vice Governor of Kinshasa Citizen Kpama Baramoto Kata.

Earlier, Vice Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende recalled that "towards the end of January 1982, Zairians, the inhabitants of Kinshasa in particular, witnessed a shameful and sorry incident. An incident they are not used to seeing occurred following disorder created by students of the university and the higher institutions of Kinshasa."

The closure of the Kinshasa University and of the National Pedagogic Institute following these incidents was decided by the executive council on 31 January 1982. On 2 February 1982 the executive council ordered the dismissal of students and their return to their hometowns. Once the leaders of the riots were identified they were drafted on 3 February into the FAZ for military training. Twenty-four hours later the 95 student leaders found themselves at the commando training center at Kota Koli.

According to Vice Admiral Lomponda, the ceremony of the return to civilian life concretizes the desire of the father of the nation, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, to give another chance to the students concerned.

Next, Vice Admiral Lomponda asserted to the press that the 95 students are free and that their future depends on the civilian authorities and on their parents. Those who want to return to the army should respect the required conditions.

CSO: 3419/224

BRIEFS

ISRAELI TRAINING FACILITY GIFT--Before opening the third extraordinary session of the central committee, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, this afternoon at 1600 visited at the People's Palace a compact mobile unit meant for professional training. This unit can be used in agriculture, health training, agriculture industry, in construction, social services and so on. The compact mobile unit is equipped with all pedagogical material that can be found in any modern school, for instance all necessary audio-visual aids needed for training including slide projection, film projectors, reader documents and so on. This equipment is a gift from the Israeli people to the Zairian people. It was given during the visit to our country by Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli minister of foreign affairs. The interesting peculiarity of this equipment is that it can be used everywhere, even in the villages. It has a generator incorporated within it. It costs \$40,000 including the training of the operators. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB012056 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/224

EDITORIAL ON UNITY, SMITH REMARKS

MB011122 Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 82 p 18

[Editorial: "A Special Burden"]

[Text] Both the present and immediate future of southern Africa are characterised by considerable conflict and the reality of violence and wars. The writing is on the wall and peace is on the defensive.

Comrade Munangagwa, minister of state (security), disclosed yesterday in THE HERALD that the South African regime has established no less than four camps along the Limpopo River to train former Zipra and former elements of the Smith army auxiliaries for subversion against our country.

For us as a nation therefore, the only sensible response and strategy is to prepare for war in order to guarantee peace and stability in our country. That task must of course fall where it belongs--to the government and its military and national security establishments.

But soldiers and the rest of the security establishment do not function in a social vacuum. They need a united home front, a supportive social base, in short, a nation moving in unison.

National reconciliation is a policy designed to achieve this goal. The idea is not just to bury the hatchet, but to unite and get on with the business of building a stable and peaceful Zimbabwe.

That explains why most of our people, black and white, were appaled by the pathetic utterances of Ian Smith in America. Not only does he contemptuously reject the government's outstretched hand of reconciliation, he does not even recognise the existence of some country called Zimbabwe.

For a notorious oppressor, a racist who saw justice only in racial terms, a person whom this government is trying to rehabilitate, the baseless arrogance he exhibits is sad.

To live in Rhodesia when you are in Zimbabwe, and to gloat over that nostalgic dream in the foreign press, is an act of gross irresponsibility. No, Ian Smith is not a special citizen nor should he be allowed to be a special burden.

CSO: 3400/364

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MUGABE SALUTES ALBANIAN, YUGOSLAV LEADERS--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe salutes the Albanian people as true allies and heroes in the struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism. Comrade Mugabe said this in a message to the first secretary of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor Party, Comrade Hoxha, on the occasion of his country's national day. The prime minister said Zimbabwe and Albania can win more battles against the forces of imperialism, which continue to threaten world peace and security. In a message also sent to the president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Planinc [as heard], on the occasion of his country's national day, Comrade Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe are proud of the close relationship existing between the two countries. He said the government notes with satisfaction the excellent relations between the two governments and the people. [Text] [MB010702 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 82]

TRANSITIONAL PLANS NEED SUPPORT--The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, ACCOZ, has praised the government for producing its 3-year transitional national development plan. The president of ACCOZ, Mr (Bosch), said in a statement that the plan requires support from the private sector amounting to about \$2 billion in the 3-year period. He said the commercial sector has the will to realize as many of the plan's objectives as possible, especially about the realities of the situation now. Mr (Bosch) asked the government to bear in mind the present foreign currency shortage, world economic recession and the disturbed international market situation. He said these problems can be eased if the private sector and the government establish a base for mutual understanding and trust. [Text] [MB011324 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/364

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